

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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DEPORTED!



BY ORDER OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

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DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

An important deputation of men and women endeavoured to obtain an interview with the Prime Minister on Tuesday last to lay before him a protest against the scandalous process of forcible feeding in prison, and against the operation of the "Cat and Mouse" Act.

A Hundred Strong

Over a hundred men and women of distinction supported the deputation, and ten of their members proceeded to Downing Street in the hope of seeing Mr. Asquith. The Prime Minister, however, who had already written to Rev. Ivory Cripps declining to see the deputation, persisted in his refusal. Three persons only, Mr. Harben, Mr. Nevinston, and Miss Eaton, were admitted to No. 10, Downing Street, and were informed by Mr. Asquith's Secretary that the Prime Minister would not meet them, but that he

would convey to him any message. The three members said that they would give no message except their entire dissatisfaction. They then reported the results to the other members of the deputation who were waiting outside. These presently dispersed, but reassembled later in Parliament Square at the Statue of Richard I., where they found a huge body of police.

The Arrests

A great crowd had gathered also, and Mr. Laurence Housman, the well-known novelist, proceeded at once to address them; the police interfered, but he persisted in the attempt, and was arrested. His place was taken by other speakers, who held the attention and sympathy of the crowd for some time, but finally the police took them into custody. The names of the arrested were: Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of the great colliery owner, Mr. Henry D. Harben, who resigned his candidature of Barnstaple some two years ago as a protest against forcible feeding, Mr. Nevinston, the famous war correspondent, Mr.

TO LONDON READERS

A few tickets still left for the Public Meeting.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26th.

IN THE

KINGSWAY HALL.

Commence at 8 p.m. Doors open at 7.15.

Chair: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Sir Harry Johnston

Mr. George Lansbury

Miss Lena Ashwell

Mr. Pethick Lawrence

Among those on the platform will be Mrs. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Nevinston, Mr. Meynell and Mrs. Harben.

Tickets, 2/6, 1/- and 6d., on sale at the door.

Come early.

Francis Meynell, son of Mrs. Alice Meynell, the poet and Miss Katherine Haig. It is interesting to notice that up till a few years ago nearly all of the arrested men and women were strong supporters of the Liberal Party.

Sentences

Brought up at Bow Street next day (Wednesday), Mr. Meynell was charged with assault and fined 40s. Mrs. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Nevinston, Mr. Harben, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Miss Haig were charged with obstruction, and defended themselves on the ground of public duty. The magistrate, sweeping away their defence, ordered them to be bound over to keep the peace. This they refused to do. The magistrate therefore sent for them, and after administering a lecture, discharged them at the rising of the court for the mid-day interval. It is interesting to contrast this result with the heavy sentences of two and three months' imprisonments which were given to women in the early days of the suffrage struggle, as an alternative to being bound over, for similar technical offences. It has taken the magistrate seven years to learn wisdom.

Mr. Masterman's Defeat

The principal political event of the week has been the defeat of Mr. Masterman in Bethnal Green. Mr. Masterman is not only a newly appointed Cabinet Minister, but a special protégé of Mr. Lloyd George, and, like his patron, a thorough humbug on the question of votes for women. Though a professed suffragist, he joined Mr. Crawshaw Williams (who was then Mr. Lloyd George's secretary) in opposing the Conciliation Bill in 1912, and in bringing about its defeat by 14 votes on the second reading. He

also gave his support to the Cat and Mouse Bill in 1913.

A Comparison With 1911

At the last election in July, 1911, Mr. Masterman had a majority over his Unionist opponent of 184 votes, Mr. Scurr, who also stood, polling only 134. On the present occasion, largely at the instigation of suffragists, Mr. Scurr who, as our readers will remember, is himself a member of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, was induced to offer himself again for election, and polled 316 votes. Mr. Masterman was defeated by 24 by the Unionist, suffragists of all societies in the constituency uniting in their appeal to the electors to record their votes against him.

A Lesson for the Government

On these facts we think there are few people who will be bold enough to doubt that but for the candidature of Mr. Scurr, and for the opposition of suffragists, Mr. Masterman would have been elected. His defeat is therefore directly attributable to woman suffrage. It will serve to teach the Government a much needed lesson that their treatment of the suffrage issue is displeasing to the electors of the country. As to Mr. Masterman himself—"deported" from Bethnal Green as our artist has depicted him—he seems to be a little shy of facing another constituency, and proposes, at present, to remain out of Parliament, while still retaining his seat in the Cabinet, an unusual and but not an absolutely illegal position. We recommend him, before standing again, to use his influence in the Cabinet to get Votes for Women placed on the Government programme.

Liberal's Narrow Shave in Poplar

Second only in importance to the defeat of Mr. Masterman in Bethnal Green has been the enormous reduction in the Liberal majority in Poplar. In that constituency Mr. Yeo only escaped defeat by the narrow margin of 278, instead of the handsome figure of 1,829, by which it had been held at the general election. It is true that there was, on the present occasion, a third candidate, Mr. Jones, who polled 893 votes, but whether these be reckoned as given mostly by electors who had not previously polled at all (which seems most likely), or as taken partly from the Liberal and partly from the Unionist, or even wholly from the Liberal, it will, in any case, be seen that there was a considerable turnover. This turnover against the Government was undoubtedly, in a large measure, due to the opposition of the suffrage societies, who combined in opposing the Liberal, and who secured, on all sides, a favourable and friendly hearing in the constituency.

Leith Burghs

Of the recent crop of by-elections only one is still undecided as we go to press—Leith Burghs, where the Liberal majority at the last election was 1,785. In view of the presence of a third candidate in the field, the defeat of the Government candidate is not entirely out of the question. Undoubtedly, the illiberal treatment of the suffrage issue, and the refusal of Mr. Asquith to receive the Scottish deputation, will have an influence upon the electors, and the presence in the constituency of several of the suffrage societies will serve to drive these facts home.

A Widow and Two Wealthy Councillors

We give place of honour this week to a very grave and tragic case reported from North London. It is typical of the muddleheadedness amounting to criminal ignorance in which matters appertaining to women are often dealt with. By means of a special investigation carried out by our own commissioner, Miss Mary Neal, a well-known social worker, we have been able to supplement the facts given in evidence in the police court by other facts which disclose the real nature of the terrible story; and in our leading article Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who was herself for many years closely associated with the lives of working women in London, illustrates the case from her own experience, and points the irresistible moral. This case should be contrasted with that of two members of the Dublin City Corporation, who are charged in the report of the recent housing committee with owning property unfit for human habitation. No steps of any kind have been taken against these two men.

The Church League and Militancy

Owing to the refusal of the Council of the Church League to pass a resolution specifically condemning militancy, some of the members, including the Bishop of Worcester, have decided to sever their connection with the League, saying that they find it necessary to declare the methods of violence practised by some suffragists a "violation of the principles which the Church exists to uphold." With regard to this, we have two questions to ask: What steps were taken by these churchmen to condemn the violence employed in the South African war, and what steps are those of them who are Unionists taking to-day to dissociate themselves from the men and women who are preparing for violent rebellion in Ulster?

Mr. Joseph Fels

The suffrage movement will be the poorer for the regretted death of Mr. Joseph Fels, which occurred

in America last Monday. Mr. Fels was a warm supporter, both of the principle of woman suffrage and of the agitation conducted to secure it, while his generosity and kindness of heart endeared him to all who knew him. We tender our sincere sympathy to those of his family circle who to-day are mourning their great loss.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Considerable interest has been aroused by our leading article in last week's issue dealing with the question of equal pay for equal work, and in an adjoining column this week we print a letter which we have received from Mr. Harben on the subject. Miss Gore Booth also contributes an illuminating article on the attitude of men toward women workers in the book-binding trade. We also quote extracts on page 335 from the *New Statesman*, which had a special supplement last week on the question of women's wages.

Political Militancy in America

Hitherto, the suffrage campaign in U.S.A. has been against individual anti-suffrage candidates, but now, for the first time, we learn that the Democratic Party candidates are to be opposed, *en bloc*, because of the direct opposition of the Party in the Senate to the appointment of a committee to promote a Congressional Amendment. This policy, following the lines of the forward policy now for several years adopted in this country, is likely to command even greater success than here, in view of the fact that women have already the vote in nine States of the Union, and are therefore in a position to produce direct pressure upon the Party in the federal elections.

Items of Interest

A special message has been received from Olive Schreiner to be read at the Fellowship meeting, which takes place on Thursday after we go to press.

The Lower House in New Jersey has again carried the suffrage amendment by 49 votes to 4, thus expressing its condemnation of the dishonest attempt on the part of some of the officials of the State to nullify the previous vote of the legislature by failing to give the necessary notification.

An important discussion took place in the Upper House of Convocation on the use of the word "obey" in the marriage service. It was decided to make no alteration for the present.

As we go to press we learn that Mrs. Pankhurst has despatched her letter to the King asking him to receive a deputation to lay before him (1) the claim of women to the vote; (2) a complaint against the treatment of women in prison. The letter quotes as a precedent the case of the Deputation of Irish Catholics in 1793, which was received by King George III. in person.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—The question at issue between Mr. Garvin and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will become yearly more important with the growing demand for the fixing of minimum wages by the State. People are beginning to argue that a sweated industry is, nationally speaking, not worth while, however profitable it may be to the employer, and even though it can command a large supply of labourers who, like most women workers, prefer starvation wages to no wages at all. The nation should, they say, compel the payment of a wage sufficient to cover at least the bare needs of life; one school of economists demanding the fixing of a minimum wage, industry by industry, until all industries are covered, the other school preferring a basic minimum applicable to all industries alike. But in any case, the questions arise, "What do we mean by the bare needs of life? Do we mean the needs of the individual or of the family? Do we mean the same thing for women as for men?"

Mr. Garvin seems to visualise a State in which men will earn a wage sufficient to keep a family, and in which such women as remain in industry at all will receive much smaller wages than the men. This ideal is undesirable in itself, because it would rivet still further on women the shackles of economic dependence; but apart from this consideration a moment's thought must convince us that in this way the needs of life cannot be covered for large sections of the community.

(1) First there are, as Mrs. Lawrence has pointed out, all the dependants of the women workers. Widows, wives with invalid husbands, and single women too, sometimes—all these may have children to keep; and recent inquiries have proved that large numbers of childless women have other dependants. More than half the women workers of the country probably have dependants of some sort or other, and if women are to receive a small wage, merely sufficient to meet their individual needs, some other form of provision must be made for those, otherwise the ground will remain uncovered.

(2) Turning to the case of men, what are the needs

of a family and how large a family should the wage provide for? Politicians talk loosely about the average family; but, in fact, the great majority of families are, of course, either larger or smaller than the average; and a wage sufficient for the needs of the average family, while it would be unnecessarily generous in the latter case, would be wholly insufficient in the former. Moreover, it is probable that nearly one-third of the male workers are either bachelors or childless.

It is plain then that the Garvin ideal provides no solution at all. A wage sufficient to cover the needs of the average family would, if made universal, put an enormously increased burden on industry, while leaving hundreds of thousands of families insufficiently provided for, or, in the case of female workers, unprovided for altogether. Some other solution must be found. The determined opposition of employers to the wage demands of the employed induces reformers to cast about for some other alternative; and the direction in which that alternative may be found is already foreshadowed by Mrs. Lawrence and other pioneers of the women's movement.

May it not be that in the State of the future the children and all other helpless dependants of the wage-earner will be provided for as such out of the surplus wealth of the community, just as old people are at present? The provision for children would be sufficient to include the needs of the mother or the mother's substitute; that is to say, the endowment of the first child would be considerable, while that of subsequent children in the same family would be comparatively small. Meanwhile, the workers, male and female alike, would have guaranteed by law an equal wage at least adequate for their individual needs. Only by some such means, as it seems to me, can the whole ground be covered, in such a way as neither to be unfair between man and woman, nor unduly to burden industry, on which, ultimately, the wealth of the whole nation depends.

Whether the social order of the future will develop along these lines or not, it is premature to say. But the desirability or otherwise of some such development is a matter which women must seriously consider, and on the settlement of which they must claim at least an equal share with men.—Yours, &c.,

Henry D. Harben.

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THE LOST SALMON RUN

A Legend of Vancouver

By E. Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake)

Great had been the "run," and the sockeye season was almost over. For that reason I wondered many times why my old friend, the klootchman, had failed to make one of the fishing fleet. . . . The fleet and the canneries knew nothing of her, and when I enquired of her tribes-people they would reply without explanation, "She not here this year."

But one russet September afternoon I found her. I had idled down the trail from the swans' basin in Stanley Park to the rim that skirts the Narrows, and I saw her graceful, high-bowed canoe heading for the beach that is the favourite landing-place of the "tillicums" from the Mission. . . . As she beached, I greeted her with extended eager hands to assist her ashore, for the klootchman is getting to be an old woman; albeit she paddles against tidewater like a boy in his teens.

"No," she said, as I begged her to come ashore. "I not wait-me. I just come to fetch Maarda; she been city; she come soon now."

"I have missed you, klootchman; you have not been to see me for three moons, and you have not fished or been at the canneries," I remarked.

"No," she said. "I stay home this year." Then, leaning towards me with grave import in her manner, her eyes, her voice, she added, "I have a grandchild, born first week July, so—I stay."

So this explained her absence. I, of course, offered congratulations and enquired all about the great event, for this was her first grandchild, and the little person was of importance.

"And are you going to make a fisherman of him?" I asked.

"No, no, not boy-child; it is a girl-child," she answered, with some indescribable trick of expression that led me to know she preferred it so.

"You are pleased it is a girl?" I questioned in surprise.

"Very pleased," she replied emphatically. "Very good luck to have girl for first grandchild. Our tribe not like yours; we want girl-children first; we not always wish boy-child born just for fight. Your people, they care only for war-path; our tribe more peaceful. Very good sign first grandchild to be girl. I tell you why: girl-child maybe some time mother herself; very grand thing to be mother."

We chatted over it a little longer, and she gave me several playful "digs" about my own tribe thinking so much less of motherhood than hers, and so much more of battle and bloodshed. Then we drifted into talk of the sockeye run and of the hyiu chickimin the Indians would get.

"Yes, hyiu chickimin," she repeated with a sigh of satisfaction. "Always; and hyiu muck-a-muck when big salmon run. No more ever come that bad year when not any fish."

"When was that?" I asked.

"Before you born, or I, or"—pointing across the park to the distant city of Vancouver, that breathed its wealth and beauty across the September afternoon—"before that place born, before white man came here—oh! long before."

Dear old klootchman! I knew by the dusk in her eyes that she was back in her Land of Legends, and that soon I would be the richer in my hoard of Indian lore. She sat, still leaning on her paddle; her eyes, half-closed, rested on the distant outline of the blurred heights across the Inlet. I shall not further attempt her broken English, for this is but the shadow of her story, and without her unique personality the legend is as a flower that lacks both colour and fragrance. She called it "The Lost Salmon Run."

"The wife of the Great Tye was but a wisp of a girl, but all the world was young in those days; even the Fraser River was young and small, not the mighty water it is to-day. But the pink salmon crowded its throat just as they do now, and the tillicums caught and salted and smoked the fish just as they have done this year, just as they will always do. But it was yet winter, and the rains were slanting and the fogs drifting, when the wife of the Great Tye stood before him and said:

"Before the salmon run I shall give to you a great

gift. Will you honour me most if it is the gift of a boy-child or a girl-child?" The Great Tye loved the woman. He was stern with his people, hard with his tribe; he ruled his council fires with a will of stone. His medicine men said he had no human heart in his body; his warriors said he had no human blood in his veins. But he clasped this woman's hands, and his eyes, his lips, his voice, were gentle as her own, as he replied:

"Give me a girl-child—a little girl-child—that she may grow to be like you, and, in her turn, give to her husband children."

"But when the tribes-people heard of his choice they arose in great anger. They surrounded him in a deep, indignant circle. 'You are a slave to the woman,' they declared, 'and now you desire to make yourself a slave to a woman-baby. We want an heir—a man-child to be our Great Tye in years to come. When you are old and weary of tribal affairs, when you sit wrapped in your blanket in the hot summer sunshine, because your blood is old and thin, what can a girl-child do to help either you or us? Who, then, will be our Great Tye?'

"He stood in the centre of the menacing circle, his arms folded, his chin raised, his eyes hard as flint. His voice, cold as stone, replied:

"Perhaps she will give you such a man-child, and, if so, the child is yours; he will belong to you, not to me; he will become the possession of the people. But if the child is a girl she will belong to me—she will be mine. You cannot take her from me as you took me from my mother's side and forced me to forget my aged father in my service to my tribe; she will belong to me, will be the mother of my grandchildren, and her husband will be my son."

"You do not care for the good of your tribe. You care only for your own wishes and desires," they rebelled. "Suppose the salmon run is small, we will have no food; suppose there is no man-child, we will have no Great Tye to show us how to get food from other tribes, and we shall starve."

"Your hearts are black and bloodless," thundered the Great Tye, turning upon them fiercely, "and your eyes are blinded. Do you wish the tribe to forget how great is the importance of a child that will some day be a mother herself, and give to your children and grandchildren a Great Tye? Are the people to live, to thrive, to increase, to become more powerful with no mother-women to bear future sons and daughters? Your minds are dead, your brains are chilled. Still, even in your ignorance, you are my people; you and your wishes must be considered. I call together the great medicine men, the men of witchcraft, the men of magic. They shall decide the laws which follow the bearing of either boy or girl-child. What say you, oh! mighty men?"

"Messengers were then sent up and down the coast, sent far up the Fraser River, and to the valley lands inland for many leagues, gathering as they journeyed all the men of magic that could be found. Never were so many medicine men in council before. They built fires and danced and chanted for many days. They spoke with the gods of the mountains, with the gods of the sea, then 'the power' of decision came to them. They were inspired with a choice to lay before the tribes-people, and the most ancient medicine men in all the coast region arose and spoke their resolution:

"The people of the tribe cannot be allowed to have all things. They want a boy-child and they want a great salmon run also. They cannot have both. The Sagalie Tye has revealed to us the great men of magic, that both these things will make the people arrogant and selfish. They must choose between the two."

"Choose, oh! you ignorant tribes-people," commanded the Great Tye. "The wise men of our coast have said that the girl-child who will some day bear children of her own, will also bring abundance of salmon at her birth; but the boy-child brings to you but himself."

"Let the salmon go," shouted the people, "but give us a future Great Tye. Give us the boy-child."

"And when the child was born it was a boy."

"Evil will fall upon you," wailed the Great Tye. "You have despised a mother-woman. You will suffer evil and starvation and hunger and poverty, oh! foolish tribes-people. Did you not know how great a girl-child is?"

"That spring, people from a score of tribes came

up to the Fraser for the salmon run. They came great distances—from the mountains, the lakes, the far-off dry lands, but not one fish entered the vast rivers of the Pacific Coast. The people had made their choice. They had forgotten the honour that a mother-child would have brought them. They were bereft of their food. They were stricken with poverty. Through the long winter that followed they endured hunger and starvation. Since then our tribe has always welcomed girl-children—we want no more lost runs."

The klootchman lifted her arms from her paddle as she concluded; her eyes left the irregular outline of the violet mountains. She had come back to this year of grace—her Legend Land had vanished.

"So," she added, "you see now, maybe, why I glad my grandchild is girl; it means big salmon run next year."

There was the slightest whisper of a step behind me. I turned to find Maarda almost at my elbow. The rising tide was unbeaching the canoe, and as Maarda stepped in and the klootchman slipped astern, it drifted afloat.

"Kla-how-ya," nodded the klootchman as she dipped her paddle-blade in exquisite silence.

"Kla-how-ya," smiled Maarda.

"Kla-how-ya, tillicums," I replied, and watched for many moments as they slipped away into the blurred distance, until the canoe merged into the violet and grey of the farther shore.

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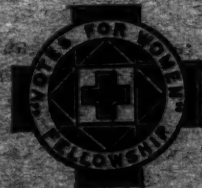
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* This interesting legend originally appeared in the Vancouver Daily Province, and has since been republished in book form in "Legends of Vancouver" (The Thomson Stationary Company, Vancouver).

PROTEST MEETING OUTSIDE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Another Deputation Refused—Indignation Against Forcible Feeding—Six Well-known Suffragists Arrested Outside the House

Last Tuesday evening a magnificent protest was made outside the House of Commons against the Government's treatment of Suffragist prisoners. Following upon Mr. Asquith's refusal to receive a deputation of distinguished men and women on the subject, an indignation meeting was held at the foot of the Richard Cœur de Lion Statue, opposite the Houses of Parliament, as a result of which the following well-known people were arrested: Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of the Welsh coal-owner and ex-Liberal M.P.; Miss Katherine Haig, a name widely-known both in artistic and Suffragist circles; Mr. H. D. Harben, sometime Liberal candidate and well-known as a Social Reformer and Suffragist; Mr. Francis Meynell, poet and journalist, and son



(Photo: Lafayette.)

MRS. D. A. THOMAS

of the poet, Mrs. Meynell; Mr. Laurence Housman and Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, famous men of letters, whose contributions to *VOTES FOR WOMEN* have revealed again and again how deeply they feel on the question of the freedom of women. All six were brought up at Bow Street on Wednesday morning; one was fined, and on the others refusing to be bound over, they were released on the rising of the court.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRIME MINISTER

The following letter was sent to the Prime Minister by the Rev. Ivory Cripps on January 21:—

Dear Sir,—The present political situation with regard to the question of Woman Suffrage has roused the conscience of many thinking men and women throughout the country, who view the present methods of the Government with great apprehension.

The recurrence of forcible feeding, a method most abhorrent to the best feelings of the nation, cannot be allowed to continue while the administration of the "Cat and Mouse Act" with its unjust differentiation of treatment, is exciting profound indignation as well as jeopardising the moral standard of the country, in the sense that justice must always endanger this and with it the stability of Law and Order.

After careful consideration, a body of men and women, not organised by any Society but acting independently, desire to express in a public and constitutional way their opinions on this matter, and they respectfully ask you and the Home Secretary, to whom they have also sent this application, to receive together a deputation of their representatives in order that they may place their views before you. They feel that their efforts may help to put an end to the present intolerable conditions, which in their opinion are a disgrace to the manhood of the country.

It would facilitate arrangements if you would kindly reply as soon as possible, and state on what day in the week beginning February 16 would be convenient for you and the Home Secretary to receive the deputation.—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. Ivory Cripps.

The Usual Reply

To this letter the usual reply was sent by the Prime Minister's Secretary to the effect that no useful purpose would be served by his seeing the deputation, and he would be glad if they would therefore submit their views in writing.

The Rev. Ivory Cripps, however, wrote again on February 23, stating that the members of the deputation "announce

their humble intention to petition you in an orderly manner on the evening of tomorrow, Tuesday, at 8 p.m., when in pursuance of their object, which they consider to be in accordance with their constitutional rights, they will call upon you at 10, Downing Street."

The Customary Offer

To this the Prime Minister's secretary replied, making the customary offer to allow ten members of the deputation to enter Downing Street, while three of these would graciously be permitted to interview his Private Secretary.

THE DEPUTATION

As a result of the above correspondence, a large number of Suffragists, who had not been previously connected with any militant demonstration leading to imprisonment, met in the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday evening. The following ten were deputed to go to Downing Street: Mrs. D. A. Thomas, Miss Gertrude Eaton, Lady Isabel Margesson, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. Oldham; Mr. H. D. Harben, Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, Mr. Laurence Housman, the Rev. Egerton Swan, and Major Matthews. Three of these, Miss Eaton, Mr. H. D. Harben, and Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, were further deputed to enter No. 10 and deliver a letter to the Prime Minister.

What Followed

What followed is told by Mr. Nevinston himself in the account we print below. We will only give here the fine fragments of the speeches made at the foot of the statue, that were heard above the din of the cheers.

"We are committing only a technical offence in being here, and we do it as a protest against this Government's treatment of women. As Liberals, we cannot endure that this shameful thing shall go on any longer. Women are being tortured in prison, and this Government is responsible.

Forcible feeding is an abomination; so is the Cat and Mouse Act; down with such things, I say! The only way to stop disorder is to remove the cause of disorder. Give women the vote and stop coercing and torturing them. Shame on this Government for its treatment of women!" and so on, and so on.

AT THE FEET OF CŒUR DE LION

By Henry W. Nevinston

(From a Police Cell.)

Tuesday night.

All the deputation assembled in the Hotel Cecil at 7, and the programme for the evening was then arranged. A letter in answer to Mr. Asquith's refusal to receive us in person was read out. This letter in turn refused to accept the refusal. It demanded a reconsideration of the obstinate insult. The immediate cause of our protest was to bring once again before the whole body of Ministers (at whose head Mr. Asquith so unfortunately stands) the atrocious brutality both of forcible feeding and the Cat and Mouse Act. At the same time, deep in our hearts was a burning indignation at the prolonged and repeated injustice with which the Government has tricked and bullied and deceived all the true advocates of the cause.

At twenty to eight the selected body of ten started from the hotel and went along the Embankment, the remainder of the deputation following in a large crowd. Passing the ill-omened doors of the National Liberal Club, that stronghold of our enemies in which a few gallant members still try to keep the flag of Liberalism flying, we issued into Whitehall, and as Big Ben struck eight we reached the familiar and perilous mouth of Downing Street. Lines of police, three deep, were drawn across it, but through a narrow opening, the ten were admitted. Mrs. Thomas, Lady Isabel Margesson, Laurence Housman, and others were among them, besides Miss Eaton, Harben, and myself, who had been appointed to convey the letter to the Prime Minister.

The knocker roused the dull brain of No. 10. The door opened, and we three passed in. We were shown into a sort of study beyond the hall. Oh, what a change since last I was there! Then it was the study of that real Liberal statesman, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, so genial, open-hearted, and true in his trust of democracy. And now! It is a bitter

thing for a Liberal like me to reflect upon the difference.

No Prime Minister was there to receive us. Only his young private secretary, Mr. Bonham Carter; no doubt a good enough Suffragist at heart, but what hope is there for any man in his unenviable position! I gave leave to open our letter, and he remarked the Premier was now in the House of Commons, but the letter would be laid before him and an answer given us next morning. Expressing our usual dissatisfaction, we withdrew, passing Mr. Asquith's guests in the hall. Unfortunately, I suppose, for them that the Premier was not at home!

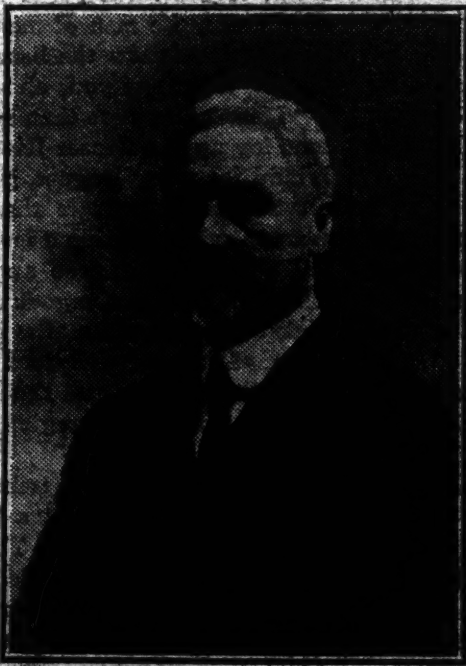
Coincidences

At the end of Downing Street, I explained the situation to the large crowd, including a lot of journalists, who had gathered at the scent of copy, as all good journalists do. They enquired if all was over. And so it appeared to be. This way and that the members of the deputation and other sympathisers scattered to the points of the compass. I found myself quite unexpectedly with Henry Harben in Pall Mall, and, what was stranger still, we were drawn almost unconsciously through St. James's Park and down Great Smith Street to the Houses of Parliament themselves. Strangest coincidence of all, we there espied a large crowd consisting mainly of the very people whom twenty minutes before we had left dispersing to their homes.

It seemed a pity that so peculiar an event should remain unmarked and unemployed. Catching sight of Cœur de Lion's statue with lifted sword, I perceived a convenient step or base supporting the pedestal, and from there began addressing the throng that appeared so expectant. Harben began at another side. Suddenly Housman appeared and began as well. Mrs. Thomas gallantly caught up the cry and another lady I don't know. I suppose even Westminster has never echoed to so much eloquence—so concentrated and simultaneous.

No Sense for Splendour in Language

But the police didn't like it. They have no sense for splendour in language. From all sides they swarmed around us, mingled with a cheering crowd that grew larger every minute, and there is plenty of room for a big crowd there. The police obviously had orders not to arrest, and so we got a fine long time for speaking, though I admit that being shoved and beaten and whirled



MR. HENRY W. NEVINSON

about rather upset the balance of the best rhetorical sentence. On such an occasion one cannot realise much more than one's immediate surroundings, and I lost sight of the other speakers, except that Harben was generally near me, and once for a time we stood pouring out denunciations of the Government arm-in-arm.

Denounce the Government—that was my one thought, but of course I don't remember a word of what I said. Denunciation for their barbarity, their callous disregard of humanity and injustice, their stupidity, their deceit, their breach of all honour, their betrayal of the principles their party has still the impudence to profess—I sup-

pose that was the sort of thing we all kept repeating, as we were driven up and down, with the crowd and police seething round us.

Again thinking it a pity that any opportunity should be wasted, I continued my speech after two of the police had been ordered to arrest me and drag me off to Scotland Yard. They did their business as quietly as they could, and appeared to be listening to the unaccustomed oratory as we proceeded. But then I had put on my top-hat, my helm of war, the hat that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, and I have often noticed how much a top-hat increases the appreciation of eloquence among a British audience. Even the police are sometimes moved by it.

So we came to that familiar gate, over which should now be written, "Be of good hope for your cause, all ye who enter." And now I sit waiting in a whitened cell. I have read the inscriptions pencilled on the walls, and to my delight I find they are nearly all for the cause: "Liberty for Women," "Down with McKenna," "To Hades with the Government," so they run, and so the very stones cry out. What is to come is still unsure. The only sure thing is victory.

THE ARRESTED SIX

Mrs. D. A. Thomas

Mrs. D. A. Thomas is the wife of the Welsh coalowner, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as a supporter of the Liberal Government. She is well-known among Liberal Party women with whom she used to work, and has been for a long time associated with Suffrage activities, though she has never before taken part in any militant demonstration. It was on her initiative that Tuesday's deputation was formed and carried through.

Miss Katherine Haig

Miss Katherine Haig is the cousin both of Mrs. Thomas and Miss Haig, the well-known Chelsea artist whose name has so long been associated with magnificent work, both militant and non-militant, done for the cause; cousin, too, of the brave woman who gave her life for it a couple of years ago, when she died as a result of illness caused by all she had endured on its behalf.

Mr. H. D. Harben

The name of Mr. H. D. Harben is familiar both in Liberal and in Fabian circles. As a Suffragist he first became prominent in the summer of 1912, when he resigned his candidature of the Barnstaple Division as a protest against forcible feeding and against the Cabinet's treatment of the whole question of Woman Suffrage.

In February of last year Mr. Harben was ejected from the Gallery of the House of Commons, also for protesting against Forcible Feeding; and in the recent by-election in South Bucks he voted against the Liberal candidate for the first time in his life.

Mr. Henry W. Nevinston

This is the first time Mr. Henry W. Nevinston has been arrested, but by no means the first time he has suffered in the cause of Votes for Women. From the earliest days of the militant movement he has stood by the women in their fight for enfranchisement, and when Forcible Feeding was originally started, he (with Mr. H. N. Brailsford and Miss Mabel Atkinson) resigned his post of leader-writer on the *Daily News* because that paper supported the Government in its hideous action. It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers of his separate fame as war correspondent, and author of many delightful books, not the least of these being his recently published "Essays in Revolution." But most of all he will appeal to the readers of this paper as the champion all over the world of the enslaved and the oppressed—a championship that, unlike most Liberals (for he has always been a Liberal in the real sense of the word), he extends to women as well as to men.

Mr. Laurence Housman

Mr. Laurence Housman is another distinguished author who has risked much in the cause of Votes for Women. In 1910 he was ejected from the House of Commons for making a public protest in the Lobby against the Government's treatment of the question. He has placed his pen, his store of wit and humour and irony, at the service of the woman's movement, and whether in print or on the platform, the value of his help has been incalculable.

Mr. Francis Meynell

Mr. Francis Meynell is the son of Mrs. Meynell, the poet, and of Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, the well-known journalist, and is himself a journalist and a writer of many charming verses.

SIX MONTHS FOR A MOTHER

NEW LIGHT ON THE CRUELTY CASE

Tragic Story of a Family in North London—Stricken Widow Sent to Prison for Six Months—Our Special Commissioner Reveals the True Facts—Wickedness and Folly of the Sentence Exposed—How Our Readers Can Help

An awful story of poverty and misery, ending in the tragedy of six months' imprisonment for a widowed mother, while her children have been drafted to the workhouse, has been revealed during the past week. But while the daily Press, with flaming headlines of "Medieval Barbarity," and other sensational expressions, has shown only one side of the picture, we are enabled through the investigations of our Special Commissioner to present to our readers the story complete.

The true facts are pitiable beyond expression; the human drama and awful climax with which we are confronted demand that we strain every nerve to secure redress.

We tell first the story as it has already been told in the columns of the daily Press, selecting the account given in the *Daily Telegraph*, of Friday, as the most complete.

"MEDIEVAL BARBARITY"

Children in Locked Room

Not Out for Sixteen Months

At Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, Sarah Savage, of George's Road, Holloway, was summoned, on the information of Inspector Tom Richings, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for neglecting three children.

Mr. W. Ricketts, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and told a strange story. He said it was the first time he had ever heard that it could be possible for such circumstances to have arisen without having been discovered before. The defendant was a widow and had four children, the eldest of whom (seventeen) went to work. The existence of the other three children upon the premises—in one room—were quite unknown to anyone until the visit of the Society's officer on February 10, yet she took this room in October, 1912, representing to the landlady that her family consisted of the one girl, aged seventeen. Somehow, however, she smuggled the other children in, and from that time until this month their presence had been quite unknown. They never went out, although their ages were from nearly sixteen to seven, until the beginning of February, viz., the 10th, when the officer called, on receipt of a postcard apparently written by someone who had visited the room and discovered the children. The room was on the first floor back, about 12ft by 9ft in area.

Frightened Children

Inspector Richings went to the room, and found it locked. After knocking repeatedly the door was opened by the eldest of the three children. The room was foul and in darkness, a heavy curtain being drawn over the window. There was no fire, and the furniture consisted mainly of a bed, which occupied a considerable proportion of the floor space. The eldest girl was bordering on a state of idiocy. She was inadequately clothed, but was not suffering from want of food. The landlady's daughter brought a light, and the inspector saw that the bed moved. He found a second child, aged eleven, under it. This child was in a worse condition. The officer searched further, and found another child, aged seven, under the bed. She was covered with sores, inadequately clothed, and frightened—almost mentally afflicted.

Dr. Hands confirmed the inspector's opinion of the condition of the children, and they were sent to the Islington Workhouse. It appeared to have been four years since the eldest of these girls went to school, while the younger ones appeared not to have been at all.

Mr. Ricketts could not understand why all this was so. The woman was sober and worked as a charwoman [earning 10s. a week, as stated in another report], and the children appeared to have been fed

with the broken victuals she brought home. One would have thought the eldest of the three would have gone to work, as well as the girl of seventeen. The only possible explanation must be that the woman was extremely selfish, and was content to let the children remain hidden while she went to work and got sufficient to eat for herself—that she was afraid to disclose the presence of the children to the school authorities.

No Noise Heard

The extraordinary thing was that such was her influence over the children that they had never been heard to laugh or cry or play or make any noise at all. The defendant said the children had been out once—one evening in the park—in six months. But at that time the parks were closed. The second child had been placed in the infirmary.

Inspector Richings in his evidence said the woman told him:

"I'm a poor widow. I have done my best. They won't have them at school without boots and with sores."

The doctor, describing the state of the children, said the second one appeared to be degenerate.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I should like to know what that means.—Not an idiot born—degenerated.

The doctor said it would take years for the children to get over the effects of the treatment, if ever they came up to the normal standard. There would remain a certain amount of degenerate tissues from want of use.

The Magistrate: We must all be careful. Elizabeth Dorchester, the landlady's daughter, and companion of the girl of seventeen referred to, said she never knew the children were in the house until she brought the light for the inspector.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (to the woman): You have kept these children in this way for sixteen months. What have you to say?

Defendant: I had no boots for them. They have never been free from trouble since they were born. I've tried to keep the home going since my husband died, more than two years ago.

The magistrate said it was the most extraordinary case he had ever heard, and reminded one of the days of medieval barbarity. "You," he said to the defendant, "are apparently a woman of intelligence. You kept these three children as nobody would keep a dog. You are not a drunken woman, nor actively cruel, but the case is too awful. Six months' imprisonment."

The *Daily Citizen* adds to its account: "The woman broke down on hearing the sentence, and had to be assisted from the court."

THE TRUE FACTS

Results of a Full Investigation

By Our Special Commissioner

The magistrate described the case as "a medieval barbarity." He said there was no explanation of the woman's conduct except that she was extremely selfish. The details of her life and that lived by her children were horrible—so horrible, as to be almost inhuman; the doctor who was called to the room where the children were accidentally found, read me his report which he had presented to the magistrate, and which had secured the mother a sentence of six months' imprisonment. And the report was inconceivably terrible, revealing a state of degradation and filth and misery, for which the mother was apparently responsible, and to which she had condemned her three girl children for sixteen weary months, with never a breath of fresh air, nor a ray of sunshine.

The Neighbours' Verdict

From the doctor I went on to the S.P.C.C.'s inspector who had had charge of the case, but from him I learned absolutely nothing, as the rules of his society forbade him to discuss his official work. Then I went on to the house in which the woman had lived. I talked with three women who lived in the house and who knew the woman. Here came the first illumination. Their verdict was: "Never ought to have gone to prison." "A respectable, hard-working woman";

"Never said nothink to nobody, went in and out that quiet you'd never know as she was there." And they were full of regret that they had known nothing of her straits or they would have helped. I saw the landlady, and she was so upset to think of the trouble that had been so near and yet unhelped that she and her husband "thought of getting some clergyman to take it up." I saw others who knew the woman, and eventually the young daughter who had lived with her, and a married daughter with two children of her own.

And this is the true story of the woman as told by her daughters and those who knew the real facts of the case.

The husband was a costermonger, and led a very wandering life, drank, and ill-treated her, and they were both constantly in and out of common lodging-houses and dragging the children about from one temporary lodging to another. Two years ago the man died and was buried by the parish. During the whole time they were constantly evading the attendance officer from the schools, as they knew that they would be fined or imprisoned for not sending the children to school.

Left a Widow

When the husband died, the mother was seized with panic lest the school officers or the poor law officials should deprive her of the custody of her children, and it was this fear, and this only, which led her to hide her children, with the disastrous results described in the papers. The woman had worked six years for one employer, and had her references with her in court, but they were neither asked for nor produced. It was no one's business to defend her character, and she herself was too ignorant of procedure to make any attempt at self-defence.

Her married daughter, a gentle, mouse-like creature, so crushed when I talked with her that she could only speak in a whisper, was outside all the time, but as she was not called as a witness she was too timid and too ignorant to ask to go into court. Afterwards a policeman came out and said ("You know how they speak to you, miss"): "Are you the prisoner's daughter? Come in if you've anything to say." I asked her what her mother said: "She only asked me to look after the children and my sister Polly, and not let them fret." The woman worked only to feed her children, and there was no sign of her drinking or wasting money.

I don't believe, from the side-lights which fell on the story as the two daughters talked to me, that the mother earned 10s. a week regularly. "Sometimes a lady would get her to clean a kitchen, and say, 'Ere's a pair of boots for you, or a bit of food.'" Various remarks of this sort showed me that possibly with one exception all her jobs of charring were of the irregular ill-paid sort, which could not yield all told an income of 10s. a week regularly. Polly, too, only cleaned doorsteps and did odd jobs, she told me. "Some days I might earn as much as sixpence, sometimes it might be a shilling." I formed the opinion that five shillings a week was as much as she earned, and half-a-crown was paid for rent. The children were well nourished, and had no marks of violence on them. Polly told me, "Mother never laid 'er 'and on any of us." They had not been kept quiet by threats of violence or the practice of cruelty, but by the fear that, if discovered, they would be taken from their mother. The daughter, Polly, is distracted by the separation. "My mother fair doted on

us, and made idols of them children. She was a woman who, if she only 'ad 'alf a crust, would give it to us. It was something to 'ave a mother be'ind you; now, if it wasn't for me sister I don't know 'ow I should get on."

The Catastrophe

Accidentally, the whole tragedy is brought to light, and what happens? The horror which the woman has dreaded comes on her with a crash, her children are taken away, and she is flung into prison, too dazed, too frightened, too crushed to make any sort of explanation or defence.

Never was there a case which so proved the utter inadequacy of our police courts to deal with the tragedy of a woman's life such as this. I have been thinking what might have been done had there only been someone there who could have dealt with this woman with some insight into the real state of things.

The Failure of Civilization

The workman who reported the case did perfectly right. No one could have left the children as they were. The S.P.C.C.'s officer did no more than his duty; the doctor's report erred on the side of restraint, yet all the resources of civilisation could offer no remedy but prison for a mother distraught with fear lest that very civilisation should deprive her of her children because she had not the power to earn enough for their support.

I believe that if the woman had been put into a clean, fresh, larger room, if her children had been cleansed and clothed, if some out-relief had been granted her, if the children had been taken to school and fed at the free dinner kitchen, and it had been pointed out to her that these were the results of the community's discovery of her plight, if a careful and sympathetic watch had been kept on her for some months, there would have been no need to break her heart and send her to prison.

As men and women of common sense and good heart, we cannot but rebel against such useless suffering imposed upon a creature already broken by the intolerable hardships of life.

Looking for a Remedy

Now that we do realise that there is a practical remedy which can be applied to this case, let us lose no time in applying it. There is not the smallest reason why this woman should remain in prison. Every week in prison will add to the crushing load of despair that is killing the soul of this unhappy creature; the brain may give way altogether under the strain of solitary confinement or of hard labour under subjection to an atmosphere of degrading contempt.

I will do my part if other VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellows will do theirs. Let everyone who reads this story write to his or her Parliamentary representative and draw his attention to it. Let those who have experience in lobbying go to the House of Commons and lay the facts before the members. Persuade some well-known champion of the poor to take up this matter and ask questions in the House. If any are personally acquainted with Mr. D'Eyncourt, let them reveal to him the inwardness of this case and secure his good offices with the Home Secretary in the matter.

If the readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will get this woman out of prison I am prepared to make myself answerable for the experiment of reinstating her. I will meet her on her release and make satisfactory arrangements to put her into a suitable home and to surround her with friendly sympathy. I will do this if the Fellows will help me, and will entrust me with contributions amounting to about £10. Both the regular situation and the temporary jobs are being held open for the woman by her employers, and the two daughters are in the meantime doing the work—a proof in itself of the stability of the woman's character as a worker, and of the regard felt for her by her employers. I believe this tragic mother, by wise sympathy and practical help given now, may be permanently helped to a better and happier life.

Mary Neal.

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

WOMEN OF THE EARLY CHURCH*

When the soul is face to face with God, man ceases to be man, and woman to be woman. In the Sacrament, in prayer, in the final dissolution of the unconfident spirit, sex loses its meaning. The cup of life is as dangerous and beautiful, or as consecrated and terrible, to Father Anthony of the desert as to Paphia while she dazzles Alexandria. So at all times where we find the direct application of the mind to essential things, we find also that we have escaped from sex warfare. The fight for goodness makes comrades, not antagonists. We can only be grateful to Miss Ethel Rolt-Wheeler for reminding us attractively of the lives of saintly women—so dauntless and so fragrant. St. Mary of Egypt, Saint Brigid, Santa Theresa, Catherine of Siena and la Mère Angélique of the Port-Royal Convent, St. Clare of the Poor Sisterhood—such names must not be allowed to suggest only mysticism and inertia. Placing the prize of heaven on their horizon, and so being for ever certain of the meaning of life, they turned to their fellow-creatures' benefit, their wonderful common-sense, their humanness—their capacity, as it were, of organising salvation with a clear head. They shrank from no audacity. Popes and kings were to them but common children of heaven; no fear held them and no pity for the human body which we enervate so tenderly to-day. By love and fear they ruled their monasteries. By sheer impact of personal single-heartedness they won their will from potentates. And with the men whose ideals were similar to their own, they worked side by side in natural and equal comradeship.

J. E. M.

"THE MELTING POT"

Those who have seen Mr. Zangwill's stirring drama on the stage, and equally those who have not been so fortunate, will derive the greatest pleasure from reading it in book form. We have already published our appreciation of "The Melting Pot" (see VOTES FOR WOMEN, January 30), and have no more to add now than that Mr. Heinemann's edition of the play is an extremely attractive one, and contains, besides the text, some interesting notes on the "pogrom," and an afterword by Mr. Zangwill himself.

"NEW TRACTS FOR THE TIMES"

"The Democratic Plea." By Gerald Gould

The first of an interesting series of woman suffrage "Tracts" has just been issued by that enterprising body, the Oxford University Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. It is by Gerald Gould, and is an extremely able, witty, and balanced treatise on the democratic, as opposed to the chivalrous, method of approaching the immense problem of poverty in which women have as great a share as men. He makes out an absolute case for the former (and therefore necessarily for woman suffrage), and against the latter, of which he says humorously:—

The weak point of chivalry, even in theory, is that it depends upon submission: to protect may be all very well, but to force protection upon an unwilling fellow creature is to assume an unwarrantable superiority; it may easily be to deteriorate from a protector to a persecutor, to change the rôle of St. George for that of the dragon.

The second half of the tract deals with the political history of the suffrage movement, showing clearly how the women's demand has been treated by the Government; and it ends with an appeal "to all who hate cruelty, who hate injustice, who hate violence as I do, to give their service and their support to the enfranchisement of women."

"THE BALANCE"

The title of the magazine just issued by the Bedford College for Women is well-chosen, for the contents consist of alternate articles for and against the enfranchisement of women, written by prominent suffragists and anti-suffragists. The Lady Betty Balfour leads off, and is followed by Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Gladys Pott, Mrs. Perkin Gilman, Mr. F. E. Smith, Laurence Housman, the Marchioness of Tullibardine, Henry W. Nevinson, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mrs. Ayrton Zangwill. The Editors are to be congratulated on having secured such a characteristic and brilliant set of writers on both sides of the question, and their publication (which may be obtained from the Secretary, Society for the Study of Women's Franchise, Bedford College, Regent's Park, N.W.; post free 8d.) should be of especial value to speakers and debaters.

* "Women of the Cell and Cloister." By Ethel Rolt-Wheeler (London: Methuen and Co. Price 5s. net.)

† "The Melting Pot." Drama in Four Acts. By Israel Zangwill. (William Heinemann. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

‡ "New Tracts for the Times." No. 1—The Democratic Plea. By Gerald Gould, Fellow of Merton. (Hollywell Press, Oxford. Price 8d.)

"THE THREE ARTS JOURNAL"

The February issue of the "Three Arts Journal," that excellent periodical issued in connection with the Three Arts Club by Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Cicely Hamilton, and others, is a particularly good one. Besides a very fine piece of criticism in Sybil Matesdorf's article on Paul Heyse's "Maria von Magdala"—we heartily echo her hope that this drama may some day be produced in England—there are some real touches of humour that are truly refreshing, both in the little list of "Do's and Don'ts for the Tenderfoot," and in a perfectly delightful dialogue, by Etna. Who is Etna? She has a delicious sense of humour, anyway, and "The Orchestra," her contribution this month, is alone worth the sixpence charged for the magazine. There are also charming

illustrations; and the Three Arts Club is lucky in having an organ of such high literary and artistic merit.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON'S BOOK

We understand from the publishers that Lady Constance Lytton's book, "Prisons and Prisoners," will appear on March 4. A review of it, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, will be given in our next issue.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Remarkable Women of France, 1431-1748." By Lieut.-Col. C. P. Haggard, D.S.O. (London: Stanley Paul. Price 16s. net.)
 "Julia: The Story of an Amazing Marriage." By Harold Wimbury. (London: J. M. O'Sullivan and Son. Price 6s.)
 "Facts Versus Fancies on Woman Suffrage." By Chrystal Macmillan. (London: King and Son. Price 4d.)

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MADAME LA MODE'S last word finds correct interpretation in the fascinating Fashion Displays in progress at our REGENT STREET HOUSE. Here are now being shown the best of the new creations from Europe's most famous ateliers. These Advance Models for the Spring are well worthy an inspection, for they typify the thought of the world's best designers—are all in excellent good taste—and, to the best of our belief, are exclusive Styles and cannot be seen elsewhere.

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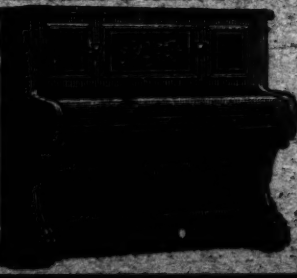
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1914.

A WIDOW'S CRIME

Last Friday, in every London newspaper, and presumably in every local "Daily," a horrible case of cruelty and child suffering was made public. Shocking details were set forth under the almost universally adopted headline, "Mother's Medieval Barbarity," these last two words being selected from the exhortation of the magistrate to the wretched prisoner in the dock, upon whom he pronounced a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The story is so fraught with lurid illumination of the tragic position of the mother-widow, and of the utter failure of man-made legislation and administration to understand or to deal with the man-made problem, that we commend it earnestly, in all its particulars, to the attention and consideration of our readers. The issues raised by this case are intimately bound up with the whole question of Votes for Women.

In spite of the severe indictment and the impression of horror emphasized by the Press reports of the case, the real interpretation of the appalling facts could not fail to suggest itself to all who know intimately the lives and conditions of the poor people in the slums of our great cities. They would, of course, realise in the first instance the well-known difficulty of widows with children to find any house-room at all. Rack-renters realise the economic hopelessness of the mother-widow's position in the labour market, even if politicians do not. They are not going to risk their rent when they know that at any moment the accident of sickness or loss of a few days' employment will mean the tenant's inability to pay it. Mothers and children are often driven to the workhouse, and there wrenched from each other by the sheer inability of the sweated worker with dependants upon her, to find a landlord willing to accept her as a tenant.

Equally realised by those who know the poor is the terror of the mother at the thought of having her children taken from her by poor-law or school authority. This terror, in many cases, drives the starved brain of the underfed, over-strained worker into a condition of dementia. Sometimes it is the children who go mad with the fear of the workhouse. The wail of a passionately loving little girl, driven totally insane by the terror of impending separation (in somewhat similar circumstances as those in this cruelty case), will never cease to ring in the ears of the writer of this article. The child sobbed away her life in incessant repetition of the cry, "Poor Mother!"

Years of actual experience amongst the poor having taught the editors of this paper these general facts, they immediately asked Miss Mary Neal, a trained investigator, to find out the truth with regard to this particular case. Her story is told on page 329. She took the trouble to call all the witnesses before she pronounced judgment on the case. She heard the story from the doctor who gave his report; she called upon the officer who brought the charge; she then talked separately to three of the woman's neighbours, interviewed the landlady, and finally ran to earth the seventeen-year-old daughter, won her confidence, and induced the frightened girl to open her heart. Also, she found the married daughter, who, herself, has two children, and heard her story. Piecing all facts together,

reviewing them in the light of all the knowledge she has gained by seven years' charity organisation work, by five years in sole charge of a large Relief Office, and by twenty-one years of constructive social service, she gives it as her judgment that the woman's crime was the effect of mother passion driven to panic-stricken despair.

It will be observed that from the men officials she received an accurate account of facts, and every courtesy and kindness. There was no lack of goodness of heart on their part, but there was a total lack of understanding of the woman's motive and condition. It was only from the women that real illumination came. They understood the motives and causes that had led to the scandal, they wished they had known the woman's need, for then they would have helped her. They would not have had her sent to prison, but rather out of their poverty they would have done their best to save her.

We bring no accusation of cruelty against Mr. D'Eyncourt because of the heavy sentence. No, nor yet because of the harsh condemnation which he pronounced upon this wretched woman. There is no reason to suppose that he is not a kindhearted man genuinely shocked at the evidence which told of the suffering of the children. But what we do say is, that his blind ignorance of the conditions of life with which this woman has to contend, and his utter failure to understand the psychology of a mother, render him totally incompetent to pronounce judgment upon any such case.

Readers of **VOTES FOR WOMEN** will not be satisfied to leave the position as it is. An agitation must take place to secure this woman's release. Questions must be asked in Parliament. The true facts of the case ignorantly suppressed in the police court must be made public. Also, the wounds of this broken-hearted mother must be bound up, and a new prospect of life, inspired by hope and illuminated by sympathy, must be opened out to her. This can be done. Miss Neal has offered to take the responsibility. Other women will help, and this life, trodden down into the ground under the heel of man, must be raised up by the help of woman.

It must not be forgotten that this sensational case is but typical of hundreds and thousands of others. Day by day, in all our great cities, the mothers of the people are being driven to misery and despair. There are two immediate remedies for the condition of widows illustrated by this tragedy.

In the first place woman magistrates should be appointed to deal with all women who come into the police court for judgment. As a first step towards this reform there should, at the very least, be a woman referee, with a record of many years of social knowledge and work behind her. Imagine how much better it would have been had Mr. D'Eyncourt been able to avail himself of the experience of Miss Mary Neal before dealing with this case. To put it on its lowest basis, what a waste of money would have been spared; a capital sum of about £10 expended to place the woman and her children in a suitable home, and, further, a weekly remittance for the maintenance of the children (provided they were properly looked after and sent regularly to school), would have cost far less to the State than the 15s. per week per head now being expended on the children's keep in the Islington Workhouse, and the maintenance of the mother herself in prison. Speaking in terms, not of money, but of human life, what a world of difference between a life wrecked, a heart broken, on the one hand, and on the other, a family uplifted, and the forces of mother-love turned to their best account.

The second urgent reform is the system adopted in New Zealand, where women have the Vote, of providing State Pensions for widows, and State Maintenance for young orphan children.

A thousand shames upon the legislators who drafted the National Insurance Act, which, while it provides for the permanent invalidity and premature old age of all male workers in the country, leaves the great mass of the mothers of the people, in the years of their direst extremity, with no alternative in their widowhood but the workhouse, entailing the break-up of the family or sweated labour in the field of industrial competition.

But neither the appointment of woman magistrates nor the urgent need of State Pensions for widows will be considered by the legislators of the country until women have won the Vote, and with it the power of political pressure. For the sake of the most miserable and pitifully-worsted of all human beings, let women concentrate their passion and their energy on winning the power to redress the terrible wrongs unthinkingly and unknowingly inflicted upon the utterly defenceless members of their own sex.

WAR AGAINST WOMEN

In the Bookbinding and Printing Trades

By Eva Gore-Booth

The hostile attitude of the men's Union in the bookbinding and printing trades against the employment of women has been steadily kept up through a number of years, and has resulted, not, as was hoped by the Society, in their total exclusion, but in their exclusion from technical education, and from employment in all the more skilled and better-paid parts of the trade, and in their consequent underpayment. Various reasons have been given by the Union for their hostile attitude during the course of the struggle; curiously enough, one of the principal ones is that they object to those very low wages caused by their own hostility. The accusation of undercutting men has been brought again and again by the men's Union against women workers.

Why Women Undercut Men

It is obvious that it is impossible for women to earn equal wages for equal work if they are not allowed the same training and qualifications as men. When the present writer was working in Manchester in connection with a women's union in the bookbinding trades, a dispute arose in a large printing firm in the city on the question of female labour. The men went out on strike against the employment of women in any of the more skilled processes. When asked by the women's Union for their reason for this unfriendly action, the general secretary explained that "it was not women as women they objected to, it was only because, by taking a lower rate of wages, women brought down the men's standard, that they were against them."

"Well," said the women's representatives, "the remedy is a very simple one, and it is in your own hands. You know as well as we do that the reason why women are forced to undercut you by taking the lower rate is because your Union will not allow them to be apprenticed, and learn the trade right through like men, and thus be qualified to earn the regular journeyman's rate. If you open the apprenticeship to women, and allow them the same technical training as men, we, on our side, will guarantee that our members will no longer take a lower rate than yours."

The men did not dispute either the truth or the fairness of this proposition, but by their uncompromising refusal to consider such a solution, they showed quite clearly that the wages question was in no way the real foundation of their opposition.

Women and Apprentices

To the "unapprenticed males," who were in the same position as the women with regard to wages and undercutting, they said: "You cannot enter the trade in this way; you must either be apprenticed or not be employed." To the women they said also: "You shall not enter the trade in this way without being apprenticed"; but they made the position impossible by adding: "And we will never allow any women to be apprenticed."

Surely nothing could be clearer than this; and yet, to this day, the story of women's lower rate puzzles the minds of many of those who are even in other ways sympathetic to women's claims for equal treatment, and it has been attributed to various strange causes wholly unconnected with the simple economic fact that a want of the proper qualification must always mean underpayment in every trade or profession. The fact that women have managed, with that wonderful adaptability characteristic of human life, to cut their coat according to their cloth, has given rise to the amazingly fatuous economic doctrine that the female sex has a naturally lower standard of comfort than the male. It is, no doubt, a comforting doctrine to the better off that the fact that you are artificially prevented from earning enough money to pay the rent of a decent house, simply proves that it is in some occult way your nature and happiness to live in a slum; but to those who are striving against fearful odds to make two ends meet on an absurdly inadequate weekly income, it is not so convincing.

The disastrous conditions which the Unions have been able pretty generally to force on employers with regard to the employment of women are as follows:

1. There is a line of demarcation to be observed between men's work and women's work which means that all the well-paid and skilled work is to be given to men, and the very low-paid and less skilled work may be done by women. (Thus, while a man bookbinder earns 36s. a week, a woman may consider herself lucky if she earns 15s. a week at folding and sewing, which are almost the only processes approved by the men's Society for women.)

2. Women are not to be allowed to learn the trade. They may be apprenticed to the poor processes of folding and sewing, but no man is allowed to teach a woman skilled work, even if she is his own daughter. This last regulation is responsible for a great deal of undercutting. For the bookbinders seem to have overlooked the fact that though you may be able to prevent people being taught, if they happen to be clever enough you can never stop them from learning. The women profited in many cases by this happy provision of Nature to pick up some of the forbidden processes. In fact, I have known women who could bind books from start to finish by simply watching and picking up the different processes. But directly the women began to transgress in any direction the rigid limits set on their activities, the struggle came. The Union absolutely forbade them to practise their ill-gotten knowledge, reviled them as blacklegs, and forbade the employers to employ them. It became a matter of risk and inconvenience to employ female labour, and naturally the employers would not do so unless the inconvenience was made up to them in some other way. The women, in their anxiety to get work, took the obvious course. Finding that otherwise the pressure of the Union would prevent them getting work, they had to be content with lower wages, and thus committed the unpardonable sin of undercutting. It will be seen that their much abused action was not original sin on the women's part, but the direct, inevitable, and almost mechanical result of the men's attempt to monopolise everything worth having in the trade. And it seems hard that after deliberately cheapening their labour the Union should blame them for not insisting on higher pay.

The Real Inwardness of It

The struggle is a fierce one, and many trivial excuses have been put forward by the Union to justify their policy. But anyone who wants to understand the real motives of their action cannot do better than read what the men's representative said in putting the case to the employees in the general Scotch strike against female labour in 1913. He said: "I do not think that we can suggest that there are things that males can do, and that females cannot do. I think we must admit that females can do almost anything that males can do." And again: "I know that many of those girls that are referred

to are capable of doing work that would stagger the older binders, capable of doing the work better than some of the men, because they have the opportunity. We want to do away with that opportunity. We want to keep the craft to ourselves, and that is simply the end we have in view."

Does not that last sentence reveal quite simply the real inwardness of the bookbinders' and printers' war against "cheap female labour"? Surely it will find an echo in the heart of every anti-suffragist politician. For it is the spirit of "we want the craft to ourselves" amongst men that is making intolerable the position of women, not only in politics, but in every other profession or trade in England.

SET THE PRISONER FREE!

Dear Fellows and Readers,—I commend to your consideration the human story that is told by our special commissioner on page 323, and dealt with in the leading article on page 332. Do not let the matter rest when you have read these articles. I beg you to bestir yourselves, and individually to do your level best to get this poor creature, so crushed by disaster, helped to a better existence.

In the first place, do your best to get her out of prison, because prison can only take the last bit of hope and life out of her. Hers was a crime of ignorance and dazed stupidity and despair, not a crime of intentional cruelty, and it calls for neighbourly care and watchfulness, not for mere punishment.

Take it upon yourselves to get the facts of the case known in Parliament. Send the paper marked to the M.P. of your division, and to every M.P. personally known to you. Ask him to bring by questions in the House the following facts before the Home Secretary:

1. That there was nothing in the evidence to prove that the woman was intentionally cruel. On the other hand, it was admitted that she was sober and hard-working, that the children were well nourished, and showed no signs of having been treated with violence.

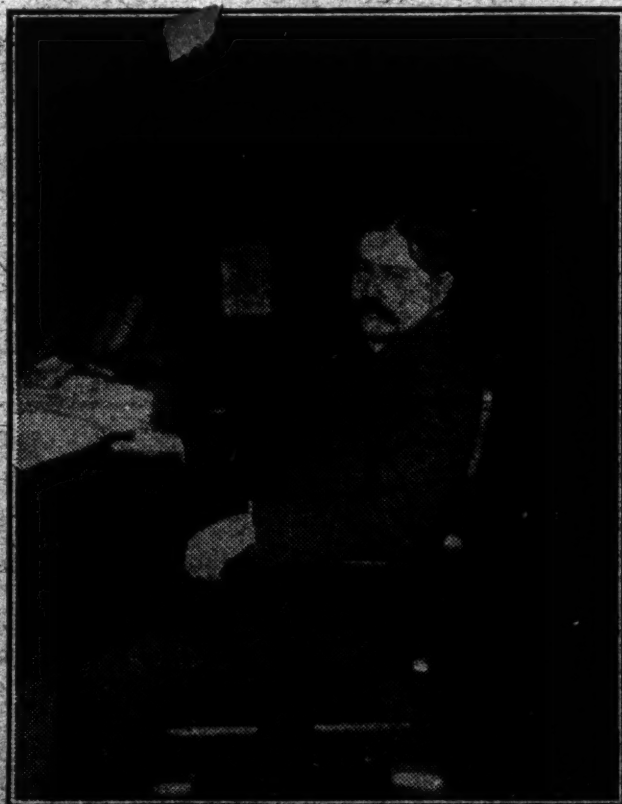
2. That her two grown-up daughters were not called as witnesses in the court, though they would gladly have given evidence as to the woman's love and sacrifice for her children. That her employer was not called, who could have given evidence of her character as a worker.

3. That in view of these facts the ends of justice would be better served by the woman being released from prison and placed in the hands of an accredited social worker who would make herself responsible for the woman's good behaviour and for the welfare of the children.

One thing more. There are hundreds of thousands of other widow-mothers in this country in as terrible a plight as this woman. They are stronger in character, better balanced in mind, saner in judgment, that is all. They are not driven by panic to commit this woman's crime. That is the wonder of it. But their case is only by this fact less pitiable than hers. Such misery on the part of the mothers is the effect of our present man-made system of government. There is no need for it; it is hideously unjust and cruel, it calls for immediate remedy. Here again the only hope of getting anything done rests upon the vigour and initiative of the individual and his (or her) power to set moral forces in motion. We must drag these facts with regard to the position of the widow to the attention of the public. Every case that illustrates the condition of things must be brought to the notice of men and women of influence.

Take this paper, then, and send it promptly, not only to M.P.s in order to help this individual woman, but to every magistrate, clergyman, minister of religion, and politician whom you know, with a covering note pointing out that the position of the widow-mother in this so-called civilised country is both a tragedy and a scandal, for which the electors of the country, and specially all Government officials and all leaders of political and religious thought, are responsible, and urging upon them to take up the duty of redressing a grievous social, political, industrial, and human wrong.—Yours in the Fellowship,

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.



[Photograph: J. White & Sons, Littlehampton]
SIR HARRY JOHNSTON
(Who is Speaking at the Fellowship Meeting on Feb. 26)

THE BY-ELECTIONS

Bethnal Green Refuses to Have Cabinet Minister—Sensational Reduction in Liberal Majority at Poplar—Electors Respond to Suffragists' Anti-Government Campaign

Three by-elections have been decided since we went to press last. In two of them, at Bethnal Green and Poplar, where the Suffragists pursued a vigorous Anti-Government policy, the results of the poll were startling. At Bethnal Green a Liberal majority of 184 was turned into a Unionist majority of 24, in spite of the inducement held out to the electors of being represented by a Cabinet Minister in Parliament. At Poplar the Liberal majority of 1,829 was reduced to one of 278.

THE RESULTS

SOUTH DUCKS (FEBRUARY 18)

Mr. W. B. Du Pre (U.) 9,044
Mr. Tommas Mosley (L.) 6,713

Unionist Majority 2,331
Result of last contested election (Jan., 1910).
Sir C. A. Cripps (U.), 8,690; T. A. Herbert (L.), 6,134. Unionist Majority, 2,556.

BETHNAL GREEN (FEBRUARY 19)

Sir Mathew Wilson (U.) 2,828
The Rt. Hon.
C. F. G. Masterman (L.) 2,804
Mr. John Scurr (Ind. Soc.) 316

Unionist Majority 24
Result of last election (July, 1911), C. F. G. Masterman (L.), 2,745; E. Hofgaard (U.), 2,561; J. Scurr (Ind. Soc.), 134. Liberal Majority, 184.

POPLAR (FEBRUARY 20)

Mr. A. W. Yeo (L.) 3,548
Mr. R. Kerr Clark (U.) 3,270
Mr. J. Jones (Ind. Soc.) 893

Liberal Majority 278
Result of last election (Dec., 1910), Sydney Buxton (L.), 3,977; E. Ashmead Bartlett (C.), 2,143. Liberal Majority, 1,829.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS

The question naturally arises—What caused these two sensational results in Bethnal Green and Poplar, and why was there this turnover of Liberal votes? We answer unhesitatingly that the stern campaign waged against the Government in both constituencies by the Suffragists opened the eyes of the electors to the way the women's question has been treated by a Liberal administration, and constrained many hundreds of them to cast votes, that in previous elections had been given to the Liberal candidate, against that candidate on this occasion. What other convincing reason can be found?

658 Votes to Account For

The argument that in Poplar a Cabinet Minister (Sir Sydney Buxton) had been replaced by an ordinary citizen as candidate, does not hold good in view of the defeat of a Cabinet Minister (Mr. Masterman) at Bethnal Green. And those who contend that the reduction in the Liberal majority was owing to the fact that in both constituencies there was a three-cornered contest, have still to find some explanation of the two facts that (1) there was a three-cornered contest at all in Bethnal Green where a third candidate, coming forward at so late an hour, had no chance, however popular, of winning the seat; and (2) that in Poplar, if every vote given to the Socialist candidate be subtracted from the total number lost by the Liberal candidate, 658 votes given to the Unionist on this occasion that at the last election were given to the Liberal still remain unaccounted for.

The Party Press has tried hard to find any solution of the two blows dealt at Liberalism last week except the right one. The *Daily News* rather pathetically hints at the true explanation while failing to give it its true name. "Mr. Masterman," said its leading article on February 20, "was beaten by the elaborate organisation of all who had any grievance against the Government." Of course! And the most important of those who had reason to oppose the Government were the women whom it had wronged.

The *Daily Telegraph* (also without mentioning the word "women") says: "If a Ministry has managed to incur the mortal hostility of nine or ten separate political, social and religious movements, that is its own affair."

"Something Deeper" than Party

The *Times* gets still nearer the truth, while avoiding with equal skill any definite allusion to What Every Woman Knows in Bethnal Green, and said in its leading article of February 20: "The refusal of a great London constituency, which has been steadily Liberal for over twenty years, except at the war election of 1900, to return the new Chancellor of the Duchy for the seat which he has held since 1911 is a sign that they are moved by something deeper than the everyday questions of party."

The *Nation*, in its political notes, says

also: "Mr. Masterman's defeat was due to a concentration of the forces of all who feel aggrieved with the Government upon a constituency where the former Liberal majority only amounted to 184."

When will the Party Press have done with this ridiculous game of "coffee-pots," and admit openly that the words they are afraid to mention in all their comments on Governmental defeats are—Votes for Women?

EAST END ELECTORS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

An Impression

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

At every street corner a lorry, and on most of them a Suffrage flag of some sort or another. That was the impression gained from a tour of the Bethnal Green constituency a couple of evenings before the day of the poll. And round each lorry a listening, interested crowd, for the day of the ignorant Anti-Suffragist heckler is over in that part of the world, and in the East End men do not have to be converted to the elementary principle that women ought to have votes. In the face of all those Suffrage platforms and all those Suffrage Committee Rooms in the Bethnal Green Road, the rather self-conscious assertions of the Party newspapers that the women made very little effect on the Bethnal Green contest seemed to an on-looker like myself to have reached the point of absurdity.

In Poplar I found that good open-air pitches were fewer in number, also that Committee Rooms were almost impossible to obtain in any central position, so that the work of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes was carried on from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's own rooms, and that of the United Suffragists from a somewhat dilapidated-looking empty house. But both were in the East India Dock Road, and both were centres of real activity. For in elections it is not the showy work that really counts, but the solid canvassing that goes on almost unnoticed in the general turmoil; and it is fairly safe to say that not an elector was overlooked by the men and women Suffragists who were sent out all day long from these two centres to say nothing of the activities of the Women's Freedom League and the N.U.W.S.S., who were also working against the Government candidate at Poplar.

One of the United Suffragists' canvassers to whom I talked told me of actual electors who had always before voted Liberal, but who had told her they were going at least to abstain on this occasion, if not to vote against Mr. Yeo, because of what they heard now for the first time about the Government's treatment of the Suffrage question. This woman (formerly a Liberal Party woman) also told me that two Liberals, one of them old and grey-haired, had just declared to her their intention of heckling Mr. Yeo on the subject at his indoor meeting that night. She had met nowhere with any opposition to Woman Suffrage itself.

At the Dock Gates

This was certainly the experience also of the speakers. If open-air meetings at Poplar were rather fewer in actual numbers than at Bethnal Green, they went on longer and were splendidly attended. Especially at the dock gates was this the

case. All day long hundreds of men wait for employment at the dock gates, and here the lorries of the rival candidates, of the Suffragists, of the Free Traders and the Tariff Reformers, of every kind of opposing interest, stood side by side competing for an audience. The day before the Poplar poll the purple, white and orange flag of the United Suffragists waved at the dock gates from 10 till 5, when it was replaced by the purple, white, green, and red banner of the East End Suffragettes. And the largest crowd of all was generally round this lorry. But never did one hear a word against the Suffrage. One man, who asked a mild question of the Suffrage speaker, was with difficulty saved by her from instant ejection by his comrades. Afterwards he came up to her and said, "I'm not against you, no fear! I only asked you a question because I thought you looked tired and wanted a rest!"

A Factory Girls' League

A little way off a group of factory girls, some half-dozen or so, surrounded a Suffragist of whom they had been asking questions. They were excitedly telling her something, all talking at once. I drew nearer to hear what it was all about. They were explaining to her that they had formed a new Suffrage League among themselves. It was a very simple one, and there was only one condition of membership—that no girl was to "walk out" with a young man unless he was a Suffragist. May there be many branches of that League formed in other circles than those of factory girls! Why not among Liberal Party women, to begin with?

The Womanly Woman's Lorry

A fairly large crowd, though composed principally of good-humoured hecklers, stood in front of another platform at the dock gates. This one was plastered all over with pink and black posters, proclaiming to an incredulous audience that "Women do not want the Vote." It was the only covered van on the pitch—was this in order to effect a kind of compromise between the platform and the home?—and from it emerged sometimes a man and sometimes a woman, sometimes both at once. The man did not get much of a hearing; the woman, who spoke well enough to be worthy of a better cause, handled her interrupters with skill and good temper, but was naturally handicapped by having a poor case. Just as she was explaining that "We women cannot form opinions on wide Imperial issues, we have not had the right education or experience," and so on, and so on—a working woman called out to her—

"But I do want a vote, and I'm no bigger fool than you are!"

When the laughter of the crowd had subsided, she went on to explain that she had four children, and what was more, she had to keep them. Down Poplar way politics that do not take into consideration the women who work and want a vote as much as men do, to protect them in the labour market, are not politics that count.

"No Yeo!"

Later in the evening, after a Suffrage procession had perambulated the constituency amid the cheers of hundreds of spectators—the banner with the strange device "No Yeo!" exciting the most interest—a Suffrage demonstration was held at the dock gates, at which Mr. George Lans-

bury, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and many others spoke, the crowd reaching far down the East India Dock Road until it seriously obstructed the traffic.

Yet, with all this evidence before them, Party newspapers sought every reason but the right one for the amazing drop in the Liberal majority when the poll was declared.

THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED DIFFERENTLY

"There is no likelihood that Mr. Masterman will contest another seat in the immediate future. His state of health necessitates a rest, and, in any case, there is



"Walk out with a bloke what don't think I'm fit to 'ave a vote? Not me!"

no pressing need for him in the House at the present moment."

No, this was not whispered by the electors of Derby, Salford, Norwich, or Haggerston. It was said in print in the Political Notes of the *Manchester Guardian* last Tuesday.

Et tu Brutel!

LEITH BURGHS

Polling Day: February 26

Candidates—Provost Malcolm Smith (L)
Mr. C. W. Currie (U)
Mr. J. M. Bell (Lab.)

Result of last election (Dec., 1910): R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L.), 7,069; F. A. Macquisten (L.U.), 5,284. Liberal Majority, 1,785.

At Leith Burghs, where a vacancy has been caused by the appointment of Mr. R. C. Munro-Ferguson to the Governor-Generalship of Australia, a vigorous Anti-Government campaign is being waged, both by the W.S.P.U. and the W.F.L. The Scottish correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* said in Monday's issue of that paper—"The Suffragettes have been interrupting both Liberal and Labour meetings, and have had to be carried out by force, but nobody is heeding them." If ejection by force is the Scottish way of ignoring the presence of hecklers, we tremble to think of what would happen to interrupters who were heeded!

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., and Mr. Richard McGhie, M.P., were among those who were thus heckled.

According to the *Times*, two speakers at a W.S.P.U. meeting at Musselburgh advised Suffragist electors to abstain from voting altogether, and write across their voting paper "Votes for women" as a message to the Government. Knowing this to be contrary to the usual by-election policy of the W.S.P.U., we made enquiries at the W.S.P.U. offices in London, and were unable to obtain any confirmation of the report. We were given to understand, as we had supposed, that it is not the policy of the W.S.P.U. to advise the spoiling of ballot papers.

Views of the Three Candidates

The N.U.W.S.S. state that the Labour candidate, Mr. Bell, is an ardent Suffragist, that the Liberal candidate says Woman Suffrage is a question he has never considered deeply, but that if his party took it up he might see reason to change his attitude towards it; and the Unionist candidate declines to give any pledges or answer any questions put to him on the matter.

Only Electors Need Apply

The *Daily Citizen* states that members of the National Union were refused admission to a Liberal election meeting, and were told that only electors were wanted, and that the meeting was "no business of theirs." When women have votes, it will be a very different story!

Polling at Leith takes place on Thursday in this week, after this issue has gone to press, when the result is expected to be declared about 11 p.m.



ANTI-SUFFRAGIST: "We women are not really sufficiently educated to vote on great Imperial questions."
WORKING WOMAN: "I DO want a vote—and I'm no bigger fool than you!"

THE MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE WAGE-EARNING AGE AND THE AGE OF CONSENT

Child Labour Bill in the House

Last Friday the House of Commons discussed the important question of Child Labour — "so, of course," comments G. R. S. T. in the *Daily Herald*, "the place was practically empty."

The Bill was introduced by Mr. Denman, and seconded by Mr. Hoare. Its main provisions propose to give all local education authorities power to raise the school age from fourteen to fifteen years, unless, in the opinion of the authority, the child is about to enter employment which will be beneficial to him. It also forbids street trading to boys under seventeen or to girls under eighteen. And the half-time system is to be abolished. There is to be no further attempt to make a child earn a living at the same time as it is being educated.

Where Suffragists Come In

It will thus be seen that this is not a Bill that ought to be discussed, still less passed into law, until women have won the vote and a right to have a voice in legislation that regulates the education of their children, and settles the age at which they may or may not begin to contribute to the family income.

Most of all are Suffragists concerned with this measure now before Parliament (it passed its second reading by 187 to 35) on account of Clause 3, which prohibits street-trading for boys under seventeen and girls under eighteen. This is a characteristic instance of so-called "protective" legislation, which steps in when the limitation of a girl's wage-earning capacities is in question, but remains perfectly indifferent with regard to protecting her person and her honour. As long as the age of consent for girls remains at sixteen, it is arrant humbug to pass a law to prevent her earning her living before she is eighteen.

Votes for women first, and "protective" legislation afterwards, should be the motto of all sincere Suffragists.

THE WORD "OBEY"

Discussion in Convocation

In the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, last Friday, the omission of the word "obey" from the Marriage Service was under discussion. The Bishop of Lincoln had given notice of an amendment to substitute the words, "Wilt thou love him, comfort him, honour and keep him?" for the older form, "Wilt thou obey him, serve him, love, honour and keep him?" Also to assimilate the pledge made by the woman to that made by the man, and to substitute the words, "in sickness and in health to love and to cherish," for the present words, "in sickness and in health to love, cherish, and obey."

Though the Bishop of Lincoln asked and obtained leave to withdraw his amendment on the ground that it was not likely to obtain a large majority in the House, there was some debate on the question raised in it. The Bishop of Winchester said he felt it was a matter which interested a very large and increasing proportion of the public, and he could not help thinking, after what they had heard within the precincts of that House about the traditional position and authority of the word "obey," that it was a regrettable thing that it should continue. It seemed to be part, both of the natural ideal of marriage and the Christian ideal of marriage, that marriage ought to be perfectly compatible with the full and indefeasible spirit of physical equality of the two partners.

The Archbishop's View

The Archbishop said: "I yield to no one in my sense of the immense importance of the questions which are raised by this proposed change, and perhaps of the greater importance of questions which might be raised by such a change, had it been made by us. I venture to think it more desirable that questions such as are here involved should be raised on another occasion and in another way, than as a question in the revision of the Rubrics, which are not primarily concerned with the handling of great social problems. We are face to face, beyond question and doubt, with discussions upon the whole subject of which this is a part, both in the Church and in the State, at no

distant date, and I venture to believe that other opportunities more suitable than the present will arise for handling questions of this far-reaching character."

The Bishop of Hereford

The Bishop of Hereford argued that it was essentially a Rubrical change. The real questions in his mind were whether the undertakings of both parties should not to a greater extent be made the same. He was conscious of the great difficulties that might arise if that word were omitted. It was obvious to everyone that it would not be convenient to have two heads, so to speak, of the family. On the other hand, the marriage service was drawn up in accordance with a state of things which was admittedly very different from the present state of things.

We remind our readers that a very interesting article on the history of the word "obey" in the Marriage Service, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Dearmer, appeared in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, September 26, 1913.

WOMEN WORKERS AND THE HOME

Following upon the dissertation in the *Pall Mall Gazette* disputing the doctrine of equal pay for equal work, whether done by men or women, upon which we commented in our leading article last week, comes an interesting Women's Supplement in the *New Statesman* of last Saturday, contributed by the Fabian Women's Group, and dealing with this same subject, particularly in its relation to woman in the home. The supplement, as described in a note in the same issue of the paper, "brings vividly before us the extent to which we have departed, in this country as in others of advanced industrialism, from the conception that 'woman's sphere is the home.' More than a third of all the women over fifteen years of age are actually employed at wages. How low these wages usually are, how ineffective is Trade Unionism for women (which yet counts 300,000 adherents), and how slowly and imperfectly the Legal Minimum Wage under the Trade Boards Act is working—these things are worth close and serious attention."

Woman's "Place"

In an introductory article to the supplement Mrs. Sidney Webb points out that "The status of working women still differs from that of working men in three remarkable features. Public opinion takes for granted that female wage-earners have fewer needs of body and mind than male wage-earners, and public authorities and private employers alike habitually act on this assumption. The toil of independent wage-earning is, in the case of women, frequently combined with the most exhausting and certainly the most dangerous of all labours—the labour of childbirth—and with customary obligations to rear the children and keep the house. For all her 'economic independence' the working woman has no say either in the taxes that she pays or in the laws under which she works."

Unconscious "Blacklegging"

Mrs. Webb then deals in detail with these three points, telling, in illustration of the first, the story of a Durham miner's wife who, after dividing up a dish of meat between her husband and her sons, dined with her daughters off potatoes and watery gravy. "If we take account," adds the writer, "of all her different handicaps—less to eat, more to do, fewer opportunities for mental and physical development—can we be surprised that women in industry frequently find themselves in a vicious circle of low wages and low productive capacity, a low standard of expectation, and a quite unconscious 'blacklegging' of their male workmates?"

Working Woman's Right to the Vote

From all this Mrs. Webb deduces the title of working-class women especially to the possession of the Parliamentary vote. "As an 'employed person' she finds the hours of her labour, the safety and sanitation of her workplace, and, in some cases, even the wages she receives, determined directly by the action of Parliament. As a 'poor person' she lives under special legal compulsion with regard to the education of her children, the sanitation of her home, and the provision for her sickness and invalidity. As a person who is always within sight of destitution

she is perpetually confronted with the Poor Law."

Important Statistics

The Women's Supplement also contains a very useful and interesting article on "Women's Wages," by Mrs. F. W. Hubbard. With regard to the low wages of women, she gives a number of statistics of the weekly earnings of women in various occupations, and then goes on to show the bearing upon these of the rise in the cost of living.

"The probable weekly earnings of the factory worker of all grades," she says, "average about 11s. 6d., while those of the out-worker are very much less. Three-fourths of these women are single women. It is generally acknowledged that, allowing for short times, 12s. per week is the very least on which a woman living alone can maintain her health, while 15s. is required to allow for anything but the barest necessities."

Does a Woman Support Others?

"One-fourth of women workers are, however, married or widowed, and have generally others dependent on them, while of the great bulk of women workers—single or married—probably one-half have others solely or partly dependent on them."

"Ninety-seven per cent of all illegitimate children are entirely supported by their mother. For all women with dependents a minimum wage of 15s. would be inadequate. The recent rise of prices has, moreover, affected women's real wages in common with those of everybody else; all

the more as in most cases the money wages of women have remained stationary, or, in some instances, are lower than before."

"The Oldest Trade in the World"

Repeating that a woman's wage is often "less than the very minimum on which she can live," the writer quotes from Smart's "Studies in Economics": "There is one ghastly investigation still waiting on the economist. It is the aid to wages which is got from 'the oldest trade in the world.' That this is an economic element in the wage question is beyond a doubt. All of us know it; none of us has yet had the courage to measure it. Not till we do so will the world know the true cost of cheap labour."

Finally, dealing with remedies for the present state of things, Mrs. Hubbard says:—

"But, above all, due recognition should be given to the position of women as responsible members of the community—a recognition which means nothing less than complete political equality."

The Public Conscience Awakened

Other interesting articles in the same paper are "Women in Trade Unionism," by Miss B. L. Hutchins—who says with regard to legislation for women: "The possession of a vote by the adult woman worker will, it is to be hoped, before long place such measures on a democratic basis"; and "A Policy for Women Workers," by Mrs. Pember Reeves and Mrs. C. M. Wilson. Mr. J. B. Mallon writes also on "The Legal Minimum Wage at Work."

SUFFRAGE OVERSEAS

UNITED STATES

A VICTORY IN NEW JERSEY

In New Jersey, where women are not yet enfranchised, a decisive step towards this reform was taken in the Legislature on February 3, when the resolution providing for an amendment to the State constitution giving women the right to vote was passed in the Lower House by an overwhelming majority of 49 to 4.

In New Jersey the Suffrage amendment has to pass both Houses of the Legislature twice before being submitted to the Referendum. It had previously passed through the Legislature once; but, owing to some official oversight, this was not properly advertised in time in all the counties of the State. It has therefore to begin its Parliamentary career all over again; and we are delighted to record that so good a start was made on February 3.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AMENDMENT

Advanced Suffragists Attack the Party in Power

An interesting and important development is taking place in the American Suffrage movement. Hitherto, the method of the Suffragists has been to convert individual members of Congress to Woman Suffrage; and to oppose in their constituencies those who were against it in order to secure a Suffrage majority in both Houses of Congress. This, it will be remembered, was the method adopted by English Suffragists until the Women's Social and Political Union revolutionised the Suffrage movement in 1906.

The Privates Member Ignored

The forward Suffragists in Washington, who comprise the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, are now altering all that. Their method is to ignore the views of the individual Congressman, and to bring pressure to bear only upon the Party in power, in order to force them to carry a Woman Suffrage Amendment through Congress during the present session. It is a precise echo of our own war-cry: "A Government measure, and keep the Liberal out!"

In the United States the Democratic Party is now in power, and it is the Democratic Party that has vetoed the formation of a Suffrage Committee in the House, which would be the first step towards the adoption of the Amendment. As the editorial in the *Washington Times* (January 25) points out, "there is a Committee on Indian Affairs, though there are more women voters in the country than there are Indians." There is a Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

But somehow we are moved to doubt if the waste-paper basket question is any more urgent in this country to-day than the Woman Suffrage issue.

"A Confetti Assault"

How familiar it all sounds! And especially so when the same editorial concludes with the words: "The Congressional Union ladies have the argument all on their side. They couldn't do less than they are doing, unless they expect to smile and sip their way to victory in this fight. They will do that about the time Gibraltar is captured with a confetti assault!"

"Not a Federal Question"

The arguments of the Democratic Party in refusing to put the Suffrage amendment

on their programme (for that is in English Parliamentary language what has really happened) also recall the English movement. They declare that they cannot do so because Woman Suffrage is not a federal question. As the *Suffragist* (the organ of the Congressional Union) represents, it was the Federal Government that extended the franchise to the negro, and also to naturalised white men.

Naturally, however, a Democratic Government (judging by our experiences under a Liberal Government) would think negroes and naturalised foreigners of more national importance than women!

IN AUSTRALIA

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

Equal Pay for Equal Work

The West Australian Arbitration Court recently provided for equal pay for equal work for men and women clerks, the rate being £3 per week for clerks over twenty-one years, for forty-eight hours in retail and thirty-eight hours in wholesale establishments.

Women in the Civil Service

A proposal of importance to women was made at the first conference of Australian Public Service Associations, which was opened in Sydney on December 15. The Inspector of Factories, Victoria, moved: "That women should be eligible for appointment in all divisions of the public service."

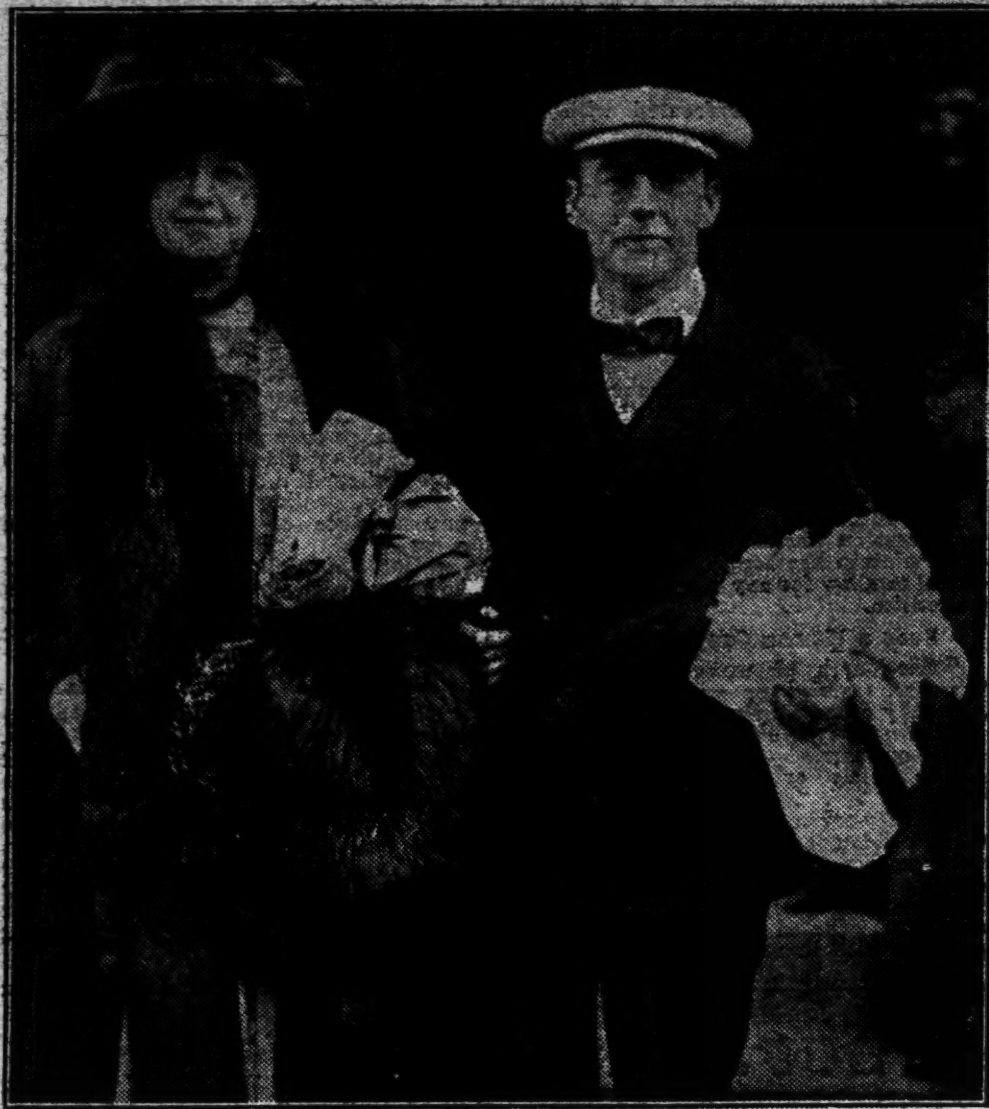
The proposal when put was intended to apply only to the States. It was eventually carried to embrace both Commonwealth and State, and if carried into effect will open many avenues of employment, hitherto closed, to women.

THE PARIS MILITANTS

A Suffragette Scores

One of the Paris militants who have been upsetting the Juge de Paix by their demand to be inscribed in the voters' lists, scored magnificently, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Observer*, when a jocular official asked her for her military papers. Greatly to his confusion, she produced them, together with an order to join a certain post in the front on mobilisation. She was, in point of fact, an army nurse, and had already been under fire. The cream of the incident is contained in the fact that the official himself could not fight, having been excused military service on grounds of health!

The same Paris correspondent speaks in approving terms of the method of the French Suffragists in "seeking access to the electoral area by the pacific paths of the law." We in England began that way too. Has that Paris correspondent never heard of the case of Chorlton v. Ling, in 1868, when some 7,000 Lancashire and Scottish women sought to get placed on the Parliamentary register, and fought their case in the Courts? That was forty years ago. It remains to be proved whether the French Government learns wisdom by what has happened in this country, or whether it means to drive Frenchwomen inch by inch to the desperate measures that have been adopted by their English sisters after half a century of broken pledges and false promises.



MR. and MRS. HARBEN
(From a photograph taken at a Suffrage Bazaar)

[Topical]

SEQUEL TO THE DEPUTATION

The Six Arrested Suffragists in Court—Refusal to be Bound Over—Unconditional Discharge

On Wednesday morning the six Suffragists who were arrested outside the House of Commons on Tuesday evening (see page 328), appeared before Sir John Dickinson at Bow Street. With one exception they were all charged with obstruction, and all ordered to be bound over in the sum of £5, a course of action which they refused to take. They were therefore discharged unconditionally when the Court rose at luncheon time.

The sixth defendant, Mr. Francis Meynell, was charged with assault on a constable, and was fined £2.

Mr. Muskett prosecuted on behalf of the police, and described what had taken place the preceding evening. Mr. Nevinston's case was taken first. In reply to his defence, which we give below, the magistrate said that he must be the first to recognise that it was an essential to obey the law, and that when educated people broke the law, even with a good motive, they were setting the worst possible example to others. He repeated very much the same words to other of the defendants as they appeared before him one by one; and when they were again brought before him at the end of the morning session, he again took occasion to lecture some of them in a similar fashion, pointing out to Mr. Harben that these Suffragist disturbances were undermining the whole system of law and order, and making it exceedingly difficult for the magistrates to deal properly with ordinary offenders.

Mr. Harben in reply said that after careful thought he had come to the conclusion that no other form of protest was open to him, and that the responsibility for undermining law and order did not rest with him, but with those in authority who were having women tortured in prison.

SPEECHES FROM THE DOCK

We give the following extracts from the spirited statements made by the defendants from the dock.

MRS. D. A. THOMAS

I wish to say that I asked Mr. Asquith to see us, and that for some weeks and some months I have been trying to get him to see us constitutionally, and he refused. Therefore I felt it my duty to go out and make that protest. We were a body of constitutional Suffragists, and had no other way to protest but to proceed to Downing Street, and I did it deliberately, I say, knowing that it was the only way my voice would be heard. These laws are most abominable laws, torturing women in prison. And the Cat and Mouse Act is a disgrace to England in the way it is practised. There is Mrs. Pankhurst, a splendid woman, who is an honour to any country, taken up time after time and tortured almost to death. I deliberately, as I say, went out to make my protest. The police warned me several times; I did it because I intended to be taken up.

MR. H. W. NEVINSON

I should like to say that many years ago, when I was working in the East End I used to go to the Thames Police Court and listen to your decisions and your judgment with great respect and admiration. I perceived that you had not only the sense of justice, but also a very keen sense of common humanity, and I am quite sure that but for your official position you would be beside me in this dock. For I am here to protest against the brutal treatment of the Government towards women prisoners, the Government that tortures women political offenders; and I shall continue to protest as long as I possibly can in any way that seems to me just and necessary.

I have had a long and varied career. I have tried to do the State some service, but I have never been prouder in that career than I am to-day for standing here to protest against the treatment of women political offenders. It is a very serious thing in any State when men and women of character, who have tried to do their best in life, should regard it as the greatest honour in their life to be arrested in the course of a protest against the Government. You can, of course, imprison me and do what you like; but you cannot imprison the cause, and you cannot imprison the protest of the indignation that lives in the hearts of all honourable and humane people against the Government of this land.

MR. H. D. HARBEN

I only want to say that what I did I did quite intentionally, because I considered it was my duty as a man and a citizen to protest against the way women are treated in prison in this agitation.

MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN

The point I would like to put to you is that from the evidence it is shown that I was not obstructing the traffic or interfering with the public convenience in any way. I had gone first to Downing Street to claim the right of personal petition against the Cat and Mouse Act and forcible feeding of prisoners. That right of the person to petition was, I contend, obstructed and resisted by the Government and by police regulations, and I am in the position that the law gives me the right to petition, but does not give me any satisfaction for that right, and therefore being prevented from petitioning the Prime Minister I tried to petition the public, in order that they should know that my right by law is interfered with and resisted by the regulations issued by Parliament merely for its own convenience. I only obstructed the police regulations which obstructed my constitutional right to petition.

MISS KATHERINE HAIG

I say we are protesting against the forcible feeding of women and the Cat and Mouse Act. We are not discouraged, rather encouraged, for we know from the

history of nations that to persecute those who suffer for political duty is the most suicidal policy that any Government can pursue.

MR. FRANCIS MEYNELL

I wish to say that the intention of this demonstration was quite peaceful. There was no intention of violence whatever in the whole scheme. It appears in the evidence that has been given that I protested in order to obstruct. If there was any violence whatever I am very sorry indeed, but I thoroughly deny that there was any premeditated blow.

SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

February 19

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the number of male and female prisoners, respectively, who have come under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act; and how often each has been released and rearrested.

Mr. McKenna: Forty-three women have been released under the Act. Of these seventeen have not been rearrested, one voluntarily returned to prison, eight have been rearrested once, ten twice, one three times, four four times, and two five times. The number of men released under the Act is six. Of these three have not been rearrested, one has been rearrested once, and two twice.

February 20

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware of the assault committed by the police on Mrs. F. E. Smith, who was arrested on the 10th inst., under the mistaken belief on the part of the police that she was Mrs. Pankhurst, and seriously injured whilst being arrested; whether it is proposed to compensate Mrs. Smith for the injuries which she sustained; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the charges against the police on the occasion referred to, and take such action as may be necessary to prevent any recurrence of further cause for these oft-repeated charges.

Mr. McKenna: The reports I have received show that Mrs. Smith was not assaulted by the police, but that both she and the police were pushed and thrown on the ground by the pressure of an excited crowd. The police were assaulted by Mrs. Smith's friends, who purported to be present as Mrs. Pankhurst's bodyguard, and were armed with small Indian clubs. Mrs. Smith, who was charged with obstruction, was certified by a lady doctor to be unable to attend the

police court next day owing to bruises; but I am glad to say she was not so injured as to prevent her attendance at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union a few days later. There can be no question of compensation, and I fear my influence with the Women's Social and Political Union is insufficient to prevent the recurrence of unfounded charges against the police.

PRINCE JOHN AS A MILITANT

The London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells a good Suffrage story about Prince John. It appears that his governess, a strong Anti-Suffragist, had occasion to reprove him more than once during an early morning walk in St. James's Park. Growing restive under this continuous correction, the King's little son suddenly mounted a bench and attracted a small crowd by shouting "Votes for Women."

History does not relate what means were taken to meet this militant outburst.

IS MILITANCY ETHICAL?

Are riot and arson ethical? Hardly, but was it ethical to dump the tea into Boston harbour or harry American Tories around about 1776? One cannot, strictly speaking, approve what the suffragettes are doing, but one can understand why they do it. And while the women languish in jail, while they are subjected to forcible feeding, while their newspaper offices are raided, while they are personally punished, they read in the papers that the highest English court says "a woman is not a person." And then we wonder that there's something doing every other day by a very efficient arson squad.—*Needy's Mirror* (St. Louis).

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L 14.
Most successful model, in White Lawn,
new collar and long sleeves, fasten in front,
3/11
Sizes, 13, 13½, 14, 14½



L 11.
Useful model in White Voile, finely tucked
front, embroidered collar, long sleeves,
fasten in front,
3/11
Sizes, 13, 13½, 14, 14½



L 12.
Exceptional Attractive Voile Slip, finely
tucked with lace frill, fasten in front,
5/11
Sizes, 13½, 14, 14½



L 13.
Smart Blouse, in White Delaine, with
coloured collar, reverse effect, trimmed button,
and button holes worked to colour of collar,
5/11
Sizes, 13½, 14, 14½
Trimmed following colours: Navy, Tan, Navy,
Cerule, Self-White.

WILLIAM OWEN, Ld., Westbourne Grove, London.

MRS. PANKHURST Again Eludes the Police

Last Saturday Mrs. Pankhurst again addressed a public meeting under the eyes of the police, and again eluded their vigilance and made her escape afterwards.

A crowd of about 1,000 people assembled in Glebe Place, Chelsea, a little after four o'clock. There was a small hostile element of the hooligan type, but the great mass of the crowd was composed of supporters, and cheers loudly predominated in the warm reception given to Mrs. Pankhurst when she appeared on the balcony of Glebe House. She spoke for some forty-five minutes, and began by describing how she had eluded the police a week before, when they arrested another woman instead of her.

"Excess of Zeal"

Going on to allege that this woman was struck violently on the head, she said: "You know on a dark night accidents will happen, and how convenient it would have been to have got rid of one of the leaders of this movement by an accidental blow on a dark night. The Government would have expressed great regret, some man would have been dismissed for excess of zeal, and there would have been an end of Mrs. Pankhurst."

Twenty Days Out of Three Years

Proceeding, she challenged the Government to make her submit to punishment. She had served twenty days of the sentence of three years' penal servitude, and had been called up to prison five times. How many hundred years would she have to live to serve that sentence at the present rate of progress? She defied them to make her submit. They might kill her, but she would not serve that sentence. "At the close of this meeting they may re-arrest me," she added. "What will happen? They will take me back to Holloway, and in three or four days at the most, either I shall be out again or I shall have bade farewell to this hard world altogether."

THE RUSE

At the end of her speech Mrs. Pankhurst withdrew into the house, and a little later a group of women, some of them heavily veiled, came out into the road. Under the impression that Mrs. Pankhurst was among them, a rush was made in their direction, and they were followed to the King's Road, where some of them boarded a motor-omnibus and got away. In the turmoil the police hustled the women a good deal, and two of these, who were armed with small Indian clubs, were arrested on a charge of assaulting the police, and were brought before Mr. Francis at Westminster Police Court on Monday morning. They were fined 40s. or 14 days. (See In the Courts.) They gave their names as Miss Cicely Sewell and Miss Ruth Underwood.

The Second Sorite

For some time after the road was cleared uniformed police were placed in a line at each end of it. Later these were withdrawn, and detectives alone remained to watch the house. It was then, according to the account given by Mrs. Deane Fox at the weekly meeting of the W.S.P.U. on Monday, that Mrs. Pankhurst escaped. She came out from Glebe House at eleven o'clock accompanied by a small bodyguard of women armed with Indian clubs, and Mrs. Fox stated that it was through their defence of her that she was enabled to get away in a taxi-cab. Two of the bodyguard, Miss Emily Clark and Miss Norah Neville, were arrested and were charged on the following morning at Westminster Police Court with insulting behaviour likely to occasion a breach of the peace. They were given three days on their refusal to be bound over. (See In the Courts.)

DEPUTATION TO THE KING

It was also announced at the weekly meeting of the W.S.P.U. that Mrs. Pankhurst would shortly lead a deputation to the King. She would send a letter to His Majesty in a few days, and she proposed to go to the meeting-place and lead the women who had promised to go with her. Deputations were also being formed, it was said, to wait upon every Bishop in England.

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS

Mrs. Pankhurst, replying to Mr. McKenna's answer to a question in the House concerning her imprisonment and Mr. Lansbury's (see last week's Votes for Women), writes in a letter to the Press:—

"May I ask the Home Secretary to explain why he does not forcibly feed me? Since my conviction last May I have been released six times and re-arrested five times under the 'Cat and Mouse' Act. Had the police not blundered a week ago and failed in their attempt to arrest me I should no doubt by this time have again temporarily escaped from the clutches of the feline Home Secretary. Mr. McKenna's answer does not cover my case. He cannot pretend that my offence was of a 'minor character,' for I was sentenced to three years' penal servitude (a much heavier sentence than that given to Miss Peace), neither can he pretend that I am not 'likely to repeat my offences while at large,' for an army of policemen, presumably instructed by him, are present to re-arrest me whenever there is a possibility that I may make speeches inciting women to commit breaches of the law. That there is discrimination between Suffragist prisoners there is not a shadow of a doubt."

SUFFRAGIST PROTESTS IN CHURCH AND THEATRES

The King and Queen Addressed

A Suffragist demonstration took place during a performance last Saturday of "The Darling of the Gods" at His Majesty's Theatre, which was attended by the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales. At the end of the first act three women rose at the back of the stalls, and turning towards the Royal box, called out "Votes for women!" They then commenced to protest against "the torture of women by forcible feeding." They created great excitement all over the house, and were immediately ejected.

Objections to Labour Play

At the Manchester Repertory Theatre on the same night there was a series of Suffragist interruptions during a performance of "The Riot Act," by Councillor James Sexton, secretary of the National Dockers' Union. This is the second time Suffragists have protested at the performance of this play. Soon after the curtain had gone up, Miss Jolley, a well-known Liverpool Suffragist, rose in the dress circle and said, "We strongly protest against the performance of this play as an outrage on the Woman's Suffrage movement." In all six women protested and were ejected.

At the Edinburgh Cathedral

At St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Sunday morning, after the chanting of the Creed, a band of about a dozen women and two men remained standing, and began to utter a Suffragist prayer. As quickly as possible a hymn was given out, and the organ commenced. The party were escorted from the building without offering any resistance.

IN THE COURTS

Friday, February 20.—At Blackburn, charged with chalking on the pavement, Miss Gertrude Bentley, fined 10s. and costs; refused to pay.

Saturday, February 21.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, before Mr. Bros, application for bail was made by Miss Mary Lindsay, charged with assaulting Lord Weardale with a whip. The defendant had been on hunger-strike, and was granted bail.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, charged with causing an obstruction by chalking on the pavement, Miss Mary Livingstone, fined 22s.; a distress to be levied on her furniture in default of payment.

Monday, February 23.—At the Westminster Police Court, before Mr. Francis, charged with assault, Miss Cicely Sewell and Miss Ruth Underwood, fined 40s. each or 14 days; charged with insulting behaviour, Miss Emily Clarke and Miss Norah Neville, refused to find sureties for good behaviour, so sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Tuesday, February 24.—At the Surrey Assizes, Guildford, before Mr. Justice Bray, charged with firing an empty house, belonging to Lady White, last March, Miss Phyllis Brady, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Wednesday, February 25.—At the Bow Street Police Court, before Sir John Dickinson, charged with obstruction, Mrs. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Laurence Hodgman, Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Mr. H. D. Harben, and Miss Katharine Haig, refused to be bound over, so discharged when the Court rose. Charged with assault, Mr. Francis Meynell, fined 40s. or seven days.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, before Mr. Bros, charged on remand with assaulting Lord Weardale with a whip, Miss Mary Lindsay, fined 40s. or 14 days.

RE-ARREST OF A SCOTTISH SUFFRAGIST

Miss Ethel Moorhead was re-arrested under the Cat and Mouse Act on February 18 at Peebles, and was from there taken to Causton Prison, Edinburgh. It is reported that on February 17 two women asked to be shown over the Old House of Traquair, near Peebles. They were refused permission, and their request aroused suspicion. A local gentleman telephoned to the Edinburgh police, who on the following day sent a detective to the hotel in Peebles where the ladies were staying. He identified one as Miss Moorhead, and she was immediately re-arrested.

Chapter 14

Wholesome Washing

Clothes washed with Fels-Naptha soap are more wholesome and healthy than after the use of any other soap.

No germs can live in Fels-Naptha—it makes proof against contagion.

It's one of the merits of Fels-Naptha—the chief is the whiteness and cleanness of the clothes.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E.C.

COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

LIGHT SENTENCES

Killing a Wife

The *Daily Citizen* (February 7) reports case of a hackney cabdriver indicted at Dublin for murdering his wife when she was under the influence of drink. He kicked and beat her brutally, breaking six of her ribs and lacerating her liver. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter under great provocation!

Sentence: Seven years' penal servitude.

Assault on a Girl

The *Sheffield and Weekly News* (February 7) reports case of a lad of seventeen summoned at the Sheffield Police Court for assaulting a young girl, who annoyed him by refusing to go out with him any more. He struck her on the mouth, making it bleed, and knocked her against the wall.

Sentence: To pay the costs, 17s., and be bound over for six months.

HEAVY SENTENCES

Poaching

The *Daily Herald* (February 18) reports case of three men charged before Justice Ridley at the Hants Assizes with poaching.

Sentences: Seven years', five years', and three years' imprisonment respectively.

Stealing a Barrow

The *Times* and other papers (February 19) report case of a salesman indicted at the Central Criminal Court before Judge Atherley Jones for stealing a barrow containing soft goods, also for being an habitual criminal.

Sentence: Five years' penal servitude.

DERBYSHIRE CASE OF ASSAULT

Now and then a judge shows signs of thinking that a girl's person is worth protecting, though not of so great a value as a piece of property, or perhaps a pheasant. At the Derbyshire Assizes, for instance, a miner aged forty was actually sentenced to eight months' hard labour for an attempted assault upon a girl of fifteen employed as a domestic servant. Of course if the charge had been one of forging a cheque, or poaching game, the sentence would have been a long term of penal servitude. Still, there is a glimmering of hope in the Derbyshire sentence that judges are being slowly awakened, through the woman's movement, to a consciousness that this class of offence is not to be dismissed with a mere fine and costs, as has been far too often the case recently.

A FATHER'S PROTEST

A strongly worded letter appeared recently in the *Nottingham Daily Express* (February 10) pointing out the way that the Courts differentiate between men and women in the punishments meted out for offences against the person. The writer, Mr. E. H. Pope, says:—

"I see that at the Assizes on Saturday last a man was awarded a sentence of nine months for what the judge described as a serious case of bigamy. As the father of a daughter, I think it, myself, a very serious case. A respectable girl is cruelly deceived, her life utterly spoiled, a child is born with the odium and drawbacks of illegitimacy attached, and—nine months! How cheaply a woman may be ruined! Who can wonder at Suffragette outrages? Who can wonder that intelligent women, noting how lightly their virtue is held, how systematic is their degradation, should sometime break out in militancy? I do not see how, since women get education and note these things from time to time, anything but violent protests could be expected."

"I am not defending Suffragettes, and have no connection with their movement, but in the light of judicial awards like this I can see some explanation, if not extenuation. I once read of a judge stating that bigamy was 'rape by fraud,' and he promptly sent the offender down for ten years. That, of course, was some time ago. I should have thought, as we progressed in education and civilisation, our appreciation of the nation's womanhood and the purity of home and family life would be held in higher esteem."

At the Nottingham Assizes in 1911 a young woman was sentenced to three years'

penal servitude for throwing acid on the man who had betrayed and then discarded her, she having borne him three children, and there being more than the usual contingent of criminal assaults on children at the general assizes of the county about that time. I noted that some inquirer was moved to write to a Sunday newspaper asking very pertinently: 'How is it that when a woman, justly provoked, assaults a man she is heavily punished, but when a man is the assaulter and his victim a girl-child he is leniently dealt with—three to six months?' I could have answered that query by saying: 'Because our judges are males.'

"I do not think any male judge is fit to sit in any sex case. It is fast becoming a national scandal the way in which the degradation of our womanhood is practically encouraged by those who both make and administer the law. I have been noting this for thirty years."

WHY SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN WANT VOTES

The *Bulawayo Chronicle*, which may be judged from its general tone to be an Anti-Suffrage organ, comments in its issue of January 5 upon the very serious case of the vicar, who was found guilty on four counts of immoral conduct to his adopted daughter, and who was "deprived of his living and had the sentence formally registered against him."

"It is a sad thing," it goes on to say, "especially for a man of his age, but it is difficult to see what other course could have been taken. The result was demanded in the interests of discipline, if the credit of the cloth was to be maintained at its fortunately high standard."

"In the interests of discipline!" "The credit of the cloth!" Not a word of the interests of morality, or of the credit of womanhood! And what about the young girl who was injured by a man whose age is held by the *Bulawayo Chronicle* to entitle him, not to special condemnation, but to special pity?

And on the same page of the same paper is a tirade against the English Suffragettes, who, we are told, are mostly old maids or childless wives. Does it not occur to the *Bulawayo Chronicle* that there may be some connection between its indifference to assaults upon little girls and its hatred of the woman's fight for the power to raise the standard of womanhood and to protect girlhood? We do not wonder that South African women want votes if this is the attitude even of one of its newspapers towards women!

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

President: Lady Forbes-Robertson
Members and friends are reminded that there will be a drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Purkis's, 82, West Cromwell Road, at 3 o'clock on Friday, February 27, when Miss Roper and Miss May Whitty will speak.

Our next monthly "At Home" will be on Friday, March 6, at the Arts Centre, when all the speeches will be on "Sweated Women Workers." Miss Lena Ashwell will take the chair, and the speakers will be Miss Susan Lawrence, of the L.O.C., Mr. J. J. Mallon, secretary of the Anti-Sweating League, and Mrs. Marion Holmes. The hostesses for the afternoon are Miss Victoria Addison and Mrs. H. B. Irving.

An entertainment was given in Tadworth on Wednesday, February 18, for the Banstead and Walton Women's Suffrage Society, when "How the Vote was Won" and "An Englishwoman's Home" were performed. Miss Sydney Keith and Miss Ina Royle were in charge.

On the same day, at Sevenoaks, "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky" was performed by Miss Victoria Addison and Miss Eleanor Elder for the local branch of the National Union.

UNITED SUFFRAGISTS

3, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Telephone: Regent 5150

Colours: Purple, White and Orange

Committee

Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. H. D. Harben
Mr. Gerald Gould, Miss Evelyn Sharp
Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, Mrs. Frederick Whelen
Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Hon. Treasurer
Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Hon. Secretary
Mr. Charles Gray, Secretary

Join US (United Suffragists)

The result of the Poplar election must be a satisfaction to all who believe in the Anti-Government policy. Although our organisation is only a fortnight old, and there are many difficulties a young and untried Society has to contend with, we managed to put in very effective and vigorous work at this by-election. We held daily some six or seven well-attended meetings, we did a vast amount of canvassing, and on the day previous to the poll a continuous meeting was kept going at the dock gates from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., and we ended our campaign by a united procession and demonstration with the East London Federation of Suffragettes. We feel we can fairly claim many of the votes that were turned against the Liberal candidate, and so reduced his majority by 1,600 votes.

Other Election Campaigns

Our success in Poplar makes us anxious to begin similar campaigns in other Parliamentary divisions where no by-election is at present proceeding. Will all those ready to take part in one of these, in London or the provinces, as canvassers, paper-sellers, speakers, or organisers, communicate with us at once?

Public Meeting

In view of the amount of work on hand, it has been decided to postpone our first public meeting until after Easter. In the meanwhile all kinds of help are wanted. Ring up Regent 5150; or apply personally or by letter to US, and we will find you plenty to do for the cause.

Other Meetings

A Village Meeting at Gaddesden Row, in Hertfordshire, was well attended last Saturday evening. Miss Evelyn Sharp spoke, several questions were asked, and a choir of sympathisers from Flamstead sang the "March of the Women" and the "Women's Marseillaise." Two Fellows bicycled over from Hemel Hempstead to attend the meeting, a distance of seven miles on a dark evening. Miss Postlethwaite reports that numbers are joining US as a result of the meeting.

Drawing-room meetings are very much wanted to widen the sphere of the Society. Will members kindly write to us and offer to arrange these?

Protest in Parliament Square

Of the six people arrested outside the House of Commons on Tuesday night, two were Vice-Presidents, one a member of Committee, and one a member of the United Suffragists.

THE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGIST

The New Constitutional Society is instituting a campaign among women municipal electors, and has issued an excellent leaflet on the subject, pointing out that the connection between the Parliamentary and the Local Government vote is a very close one, that woman with a municipal vote is only half a citizen, for she has no part in making the laws she has to carry out, and bad laws remain bad laws however well administered. Further, the leaflet demonstrates that the interests of women cannot adequately be represented on any Council by men opposed to their enfranchisement, and it calls upon all women municipal electors to put the two following questions to all municipal candidates:

(1) Are you in favour of granting the Parliamentary franchise to women?
(2) Are you in favour of a uniform local government franchise for men and for women in England and Wales such as now exists in Scotland and Ireland?

ELECTIONS IN NORTH ISLINGTON

The North Islington Liberal and Radical Association having recently adopted a Parliamentary candidate who is strongly opposed to women's enfranchisement, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage are forming a local association in that constituency, composed of electors who desire to place Woman Suffrage in the forefront of the Political and Social Questions of the Day. A great deal of feeling has been roused in North Islington, we understand, by what is considered a serious violation of the principles of democracy and representative government in this choice of a candidate who does not believe in the political rights of women.

AN ARTIST'S GOODS SOLD

Goods belonging to Mrs. Sargent Florence, the well-known decorative artist, and Miss Hayes were sold on Tuesday in last week at the Old Forge, Marlow, in consequence of their refusal to pay Imperial taxes. The goods, which had been distrained from the houses of Mrs. Sargent Florence and Miss Hayes, consisted of a pair of candlesticks, a silver presentation cup, a bronze bowl, and a dog-cart. After the sale a protest meeting was held by the Women's Tax Resistance League and the Women's Freedom League, speeches being made from the dog-cart.

NO VOTE, NO TAX

"No Vote, No Tax," their motto, is the title under which the Women's Tax Resistance League issue their Fourth Annual Report. It tells the story of a very successful year's work and of a satisfactory growth of the League. Two resisters, Mrs. Harvey and Captain Gonne, have suffered imprisonment, and Mrs. Darent Harrison, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Mary Anderson, and Mrs. Roy Rothwell barricaded their houses against the tax-collector. Many members, including the Duchess of Bedford, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, have had their goods sold, and the sales have taken place in auction rooms, public-houses, private houses, on village greens, at cattle shows, and even at a police station, at all of which speeches were made. It is announced that a very important test case is pending with the object of testing the legality of deducting income tax from the dividends of married women and ignoring their husbands' legal liability. The case is being brought in the name of Mrs. Ayers Purdie, and is to take the exceptional form of a Petition of Right; it is believed that this will be the first occasion on which a Petition of Right has come before the courts in the lifetime of the present generation. The Petition is endorsed in the King's own hand with the words, "Let Right be Done."

FELLOWSHIP POSTER PARADES

During the week three most successful Fellowship Poster Parades have been held to advertise the Kingsway Hall meeting, one on Monday evening, one on Tuesday morning, and a third on Wednesday morning. In the evening the parades carried standards, each with three small lamps attached, and in the daytime flags in the Fellowship colours. They had boards, all advertising special details of the meeting. These posters had been beautifully painted by Miss Crocker.

The parades aroused immense interest: they were along Holborn, New Oxford Street, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, and the Strand. The handbills which were distributed en route were in great demand; it was amusing to see the way some people took them, as a man does a tip, rather surreptitiously.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

In the course of a dialogue in the House of Commons last Monday between the Prime Minister and Mr. Newman, M.P., on the subject of a Redistribution Bill, the latter asked:

"What does the word 'opportunity' mean?"

He might well ask, seeing the interpretation that might be placed upon Mr. Asquith's use of the word since the fatal collapse of his proffered "opportunity" to the Suffragists in last year's Franchise Bill.

The Prime Minister was not perturbed, however, by Mr. Newman's question. "Opportunity means opportunity," he replied.

Opportunity, in fact, by any other name would be as false as far as the Prime Minister is concerned.

MORE BLAME!

"She is the culprit if the nation sinks," writes "Mary Champion" of Woman in the *Daily Express*. As Olive Schreiner says somewhere in "Woman and Labour" (we quote from memory), if you tie a woman's hands behind her and throw her into the water, you cannot grumble if she happens to sink. The same might be said of a nation that ties the hands of rather more than half its population by refusing them a voice in national concerns. But it is waste of time to argue with women—or should we say men?—like "Mary Champion." Their place is the covered van of the Anti-Suffrage League.

COMING EVENTS

"Votes for Women" Fellowship Meetings

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Dr. Letitia Fairfield will speak at St. Gabriel's Hall, Cricklewood, on March 5, at 8.15 p.m. Chair: Rev. Dr. Macgowan. Tickets: 1s., 6d., and 3d., from Songest, 157, Broadway, Cricklewood; Holbrough, 7, Station Road, Cricklewood; Miss Neale, 58, Cranhurst Road; Mrs. McEvoy, 3, Claremont Road; or Mrs. Murray Rust, 22, Stanley Gardens, Cricklewood.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. H. W. Nevinnson will speak at the Temperance Hall, Derby, on March 11, at 8 p.m. Chair: Mrs. Boden. Tickets from Messrs. Edgar Horne, The Strand, Derby; price 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d.

There will be a meeting in the Carnegie Hall, Birkdale, on March 17, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Chair: Miss Kate Ryley. Tickets: 1s. and 6d., from the Misses Lovell, Wingate House, Ainsdale; the "Southport Visitor" and "Southport Guardian" Stores. Also admission free.

There will be readings from Olive Schreiner's "Women and Labour," at 15, Hoghton Street, Southport, every Monday evening at 8 p.m., and in Miss Palethorpe's Studio, at The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, every Thursday, at 8.30 p.m., readings from literature bearing on the woman's movement.

Other Meetings

The Forward Cymric Suffrage Union will hold a meeting at the Caxton Hall on March 2, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Duval, Miss Emerson, and Mr. Owen Jones. Chair: Mrs. Davies.

The New Constitutional Society will hold a meeting at the N.C. Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, on March 2, at 8.30 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Miss Winifred Holiday, and Mr. Joseph Clayton; and on March 3, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Mr. W. L. George, Mrs. McKeown, and Miss Alexandra Wright.

At the International Women's Franchise Club, on March 4, Mr. Green will lecture at 4.30 p.m. Club tea, 3.30 p.m. Hostess: Mrs. Anstruther.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS

A White Slave Play

The Pioneer Players (139, Long Acre, W.C.) are producing a dramatic version of Reginald Kaufman's play, "The Daughters of Ishmael," next Sunday, at King's Hall, Covent Garden. The play not being licensed, this will probably be the only opportunity given to the public of witnessing this presentation of the White Slave Traffic as carried on in America, and we are asked to announce (as only members can buy tickets for the production) that the subscription to the Pioneer Players for the half-season now remaining is halved. Miss Edith Craig is producing the play.

JUJITSU DISPLAY

Miss Frances Weste and her pupils will hold a Grand Jujitsu Display on March 5, at 8 p.m., at the St. Andrew's Hall, 14, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. Suffragists will be admitted at half-price except to shilling seats.

HAT LININGS AND WOMEN'S WAGES

The Lynat is a most ingenious hat lining; it takes the place of a lining and of a bandeau, and just slips into the crown of a hat, and fastens by means of a clip. It is so arranged that by a ribbon one part of it can be drawn tighter or loosened at will, thus making any hat a perfect fit. The price of the Lynat 6d., and the firm add as a recommendation that its makers work under excellent conditions. Lynat, Ltd., 36-38, Haymerle Road, Peckham, pay their employees a fair wage, and the work is done under healthy conditions, with plenty of light and air.

CURTAINS FOR THE SPRING

When ordering anything it is always well to order it from the place where it is made; Nottingham is the home of curtains, and when ordering them it is well to remember Samuel Peach and Sons, The Looms, Nottingham. On application, this firm will send post free a splendidly illustrated catalogue, which is very much worth while consulting, both for ideas and for price. There are depicted many charming lace curtains with turnover hemmed edges, which as well as being an advantage from the point of view of effect, are specially good for washing. "The Chatsworth valance" across the top of the window is very attractive. Messrs. Samuel Peach and Sons supply among other things Madras muslins, easement curtains, and orisettes.

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Artists' Suffrage League, 253, King's Road, S.W.
Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association, 10, International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.
Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Barmers Street, Oxford Street, W.
Church League for Women's Suffrage, 5, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Civil Service Suffrage Society, 19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, 43, Dover Street, W.
East London Federation of the Suffragettes, 321, Roman Road, Bow, E.
Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies, 31, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.
Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, 2, Holmby View, Upper Clapton.
Friends' League for Women's Suffrage, Waldo, Gloucester.
Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.
International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.
Irish League for Woman Suffrage, The Union of the Four Provinces Club, 15, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Irishwomen's Franchise League, Westmoreland Chambers, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Reform League, 25, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, 23, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Society, 27, Donegal Place, Belfast.
Jewish League for Woman Suffrage, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
League of Justice, 22, South Molton Street, W.
London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage, Chester Gate, Ealing.
Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, Dancourt, Peisworth, Sussex.
Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, 34 and 35, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Men's League for Woman Suffrage, 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.
Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Men's Society for Women's Rights, 63, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.
Monter Women's Franchise League, 33, Grand Parade, Cork.
National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
National Political League, Bank Buildings, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, St. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage, 5, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.
Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, 11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.
Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Spiritual Militancy League, 46, Queen's Road, Baywater, W.
Suffrage Atelier, Office: 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Studios: 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W.
Suffrage First Committee, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee, 21, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
United Religious Woman Suffrage Societies, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
United Suffragists, 3, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Votes for Women Fellowship, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Lancashire Organizer: Miss F. J. Lovell, Wingate House, Ainsdale, Lancs.
Women's Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society, 33, Batherland Avenue, W.
Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Women's Militant Co-operation for Freedom, 10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.
Women's Social and Political Union, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.
Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Women Teachers' Franchise Union, 27, Murillo Road, Lea, S.E.
Women Writers' Suffrage League, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN.

LADIES who wish to take up a really well-paid profession should study Swedish Massage, Medical Electricity, or Remedial Exercises. The work is both remunerative and interesting, and is such as would appeal to most ladies who feel they wish to be doing some good in the world or who are dissatisfied with present poorly paid positions. The Harley Institute is the largest and most up-to-date school in London, and thorough knowledge of the subjects taught can be acquired in a few months. The fee for complete training varies according to the number of subjects taken up, and certificates are signed by two qualified medical men.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s., 1d. per word for every additional word (four insertions for the price of three)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 4, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's Road, W. March 1st, 11. Miss Cicely Hamilton, "Ownership, and what we pay for it." 7. Mr. G. P. Gooch, M.A., "The Rights of Property."

ST. MARY-AT-HILL, Church Army, Church, Eastcheap. Sundays, 9 and 6. Views, orchestra, band, Prebendary Carlile.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY for Women's Suffrage.—Monday, March 2, 8.30 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions, Arcade, Knightsbridge. Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Miss Winifred Holiday, and Mr. Joseph Clayton.

FORWARD CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION for Men and Women.—Public meeting, Caxton Hall, Monday, March 2, 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Duval, Miss Emerson, Mr. Owen Jones. Chair, Mrs. Davies. All seats free. Come and support us.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY for Women's Suffrage.—Tuesday, March 3, at 8 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions, Arcade, Knightsbridge. "The English Man's Point of View." Mr. W. L. George. Mrs. McKeown and Miss Alexandra Wright, B.S.C.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE holds Public Meetings at Caxton Hall every Wednesday afternoon at 3.30. Speakers: March 4th, Mr. J. Cameron Grant. Subject: "Thou Shalt not Steal," and Miss Nina Boyle. Chair: Mrs. Huntsman. Admission free.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W.—Subscription, one guinea. Wednesday, March 4, 9.30. Club Tea (Lecture 4.30). Mr. Grein. Hostess, Mrs. Anstruther.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, cleanest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; on pension 5s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 4783 Gerrard.

BRIGHTON, TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. From 25s. week. Easter, 6s. per day.—Mrs. Gray, W.S.P.U.

FOLKESTONE—"Trevorra," Bonverie Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, lawn, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

GUESTS received by lady with charmingly furnished house in South Kensington. Terms from 27s. 6d. Electric light, telephone.—Address, 37, Collingham Place, S.W.

LONDON, W.C.—113, Gower Street. Refined home; breakfast, dinner, and full board Sunday; cubicles, 15s. 6d.; rooms, 18s. 6d. to 25s.; gentlemen, 19s. 6d.; bed and breakfast, 3s.

LOWESTOFT, Eastern N.D.T., near L. Conference Hall; minute sea; excellent cuisine; liberal table; parties catered for; book early.—Mrs. L. Fairchild, The Dagmar, South Lowestoft.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUNNY SANDGATE, 14 miles Folkestone, constant motor service, board residence from 25s. Care of children undertaken; airy comfortable house, facing sea. Bathroom, electric light, good, plain cooking.—4, Sunnyside, Sandgate.

SUPERIOR BOARD-RESIDENCE for Gentlemen from 30s. inclusive.—E. S., 102, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for meetings, at home, dances, lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 28, Oxford Street.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY'S HALL, in Knightsbridge, to be let for meetings, &c.—For all particulars, apply Secretary, N.C.S.W.S., 9, Park Mansions, Arcade, Knightsbridge.

TO LET, unfurnished, two large rooms and scullery. Every convenience. Close to tram, buses, park, and library.—337, Crystal Palace Road, East Dulwich.

WANTED.

WANTED, Furnished Apartments, with use of bath if possible, for two ladies; with or without attendance; all meals out; with business lady preferred; must be very moderate; please state lowest terms.—Box 128, Votes for Women, 4, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

WANTED to rent Ladies' Furnished cottage for 6 months, after Easter, bracing air, sea or moorland, moderate rent.—Grey, 128, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.

BOOKS

64-PAGE BOOK about HERBS and HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—Trimnell, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Established 1878.

"EVERYONE A CREATOR." Just out. It teaches how to get ideas, develop Powers of Concentration, secure Powerful Memory, Originality. Send to-day, 1s. 2d.—Talisman, Publishers, Harrogate.

EDUCATIONAL

ADA MOORE gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production; diction a speciality.—106, Beaufort Mansions, London, S.W. West End Studio. Visits Brighton weekly.

ARE YOU A GOOD WRITER? If not, apply at once to Miss Morris, 78, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, Surrey, who will guarantee to improve your style. Tuition by correspondence.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Boarding School for Girls on Progressive Thought Lines. Principal, Miss Richardson, B.A. The school stands in its own grounds, where tennis, hockey, and cricket are played. Home care. Thorough tuition. Entire charge of children coming from abroad.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Letchworth.—Principal, Miss Cartwright, M.A.; staff includes specialists and University graduates; pupils prepared for professional entrance examinations; bracing moorland air; home comforts.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.). Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing, Singing Classes, and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

PROFESSIONAL

TO GIRLS seeking a healthful and attractive calling.—Ansey College for Physical Training and Hygiene, Chester Road, near Birmingham. Offers a full professional training in Swedish, educational, and medical gymnastics, dancing, swimming, games, anatomy, hygiene, &c. Health students also received. Special treatment for curvatures, anemias, &c. Good posts obtained after training.

VIOLIN.—Miss Ella Hunter, pupil of Benoit Holtander. Violoncello.—Miss Dorothy Hunter, L.R.A.M., have vacancies for pupils, concerts, and "at homes."—Write, 27, Thornlaw Road, West Norwood.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COOK-GENERAL, HOUSE-PARLOUR-MAID, 224-228, family three.—Mrs. Thompson, Agent, 4, Earls Court Road, Free.

REFINED, EDUCATED LADY wanted 4 hours a day, also one for full time. Interviewing ladies by private appointments and introductions. Exceptional opportunity for lady having special reason for earning money, viz., education for son or daughter—to clear a mortgage. Support family or assist the "Cause." Tuition free. Only sincere and ambitious ladies need apply. References.—Write S. VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

RELIABLE WORKING HOUSE-KEEPER required for Suffragist, April 15. Two in family, St. Albans. Simple vegetarian cooking, but need not be vegetarian.—S. Littlethorpe, Furze Hill, Burgh Heath, Surrey.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MRS. F. CAVENDISH BENTINCK wishes to recommend a gentlewoman, middle-aged, as Lady Housekeeper or Companion. Varied experience in large establishment. Nurse's certificate. Hospital training.—E. P., 61, Clarendon Road, Baywater.

POST wanted in London as Secretary to Institution or professional man or woman. (Medical preferred).—Apply, Miss A. B. Hambling, 4, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

ELECTRICITY

COUNTRY House Lighting, and Power Plants.—Electricity, Acetylene, or Petrol Gas; also Bells, Telephones, Pumping, &c.; estimates free. Distance no object.—H. P. Gilling, M.I.E.E., Maldon, Essex.

JEWELLERY.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 15, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone 2093 North. All parcels, after or call by return of post.

GARDENING.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

By A LADY GARDENER

I always think it just too lovely for words to lie in my hammock, eating chocolates, and to watch Mr. Pottlebury pick the green flies off the rose-trees, one by one, and carefully hold the dear little things between finger and thumb while he asphyxiates them with tobacco smoke. I think it is lots nicer for them than being crushed to death with the garden roller.

I THINK GARDENING IS AWFULLY INTERESTING. I remember watching Mr. Pottlebury making beds for the roses.

First of all, Mr. Pottlebury dug a great big hole. Then the carter had to go to Farmer Jockins for some of his old pasture. Then Mr. Pottlebury took all the bones that cook had been saving for weeks and weeks, and broke them into small pieces in the hinge of the yard door. Poor man, he says his teeth are not so sound as they used to be.

ON TOP OF THE LAYER OF BROKEN BONES, Mr. Pottlebury put a layer of Farmer Jockins' old pasture, and then some strong-smelling mixture that brought the nuisance inspector along from Puddington, five miles away. After that Mr. Pottlebury filled up the hole with a mixture that reminded me of our Christmas pudding.

PA HAD ORDERED SOME ROSE-TREES FROM BEES. The reason he gave was that it is necessary for the trees to have a lot of tiny roots, and fibrous whiskery roots were a good point of Bees' Roses.

WHEN ALL THE ROSE TREES WERE PLANTED (it was about the end of November), Mr. Pottlebury said he would have to give some of them, which were labelled "Teas," a little protection in case there was severe frost during the winter.

I did hear that last winter Mr. Pottlebury even used to take both the blankets off the bed every cold night and carry them into the garden to cover up the rose trees, fetching them back in the morning about six, before anyone was about. I felt so sorry for poor Mrs. Pottlebury when I heard about it.

FATHER WAS WILD WHEN I TOLD HIM, and said that, in future, he would have no more roses planted in the autumn. They could be planted just as well in February or March, and, if I were you, I should take Pa's advice, and plant Bees' roses this month. I'm sure your wife wouldn't be so meek about the blankets as Mrs. Pottlebury was.

By the way, don't miss Bees' advice in the Gardening Journals. They are worth looking through. In any case, write for Plant, Seed, or Rose Catalogues. They are full of good "winkles." Do it now. Lest you forget.

SOME GOOD THINGS.

BEES' TEST COLLECTION OF ROSES, No. 22850, of 12 all-round First Class Roses, 5s. 6d. carriage-paid, cash with order. 350, Captain Hayward (H.P.) crimson scarlet, 6d.; 355, Caroline Testout (H.T.) rosy pink, 6d.; 600, Dean Hole, carmine, 6d.; 730, Fischer Holmes (H.P.) crimson scarlet, 6d.; 755, F. K. Druschki (H.P.) best white rose, 6d.; 1065, Lady Ashtown (H.T.), "Rose du Barry," 8d.; 1125, La France (H.T.), bright rosy-lilac, 6d.; 1215, Lyon (H.T.), shrimp-pink, 6d.; 1235, Mme. A. Chateau (H.T.), salmon pink, 6d.; 1375, Mme. Ravary (H.T.), orange-yellow, 6d.; 1680, Mrs. J. Laing (H.P.), rosy pink, 6d.; 1915, Richmond (H.T.), red-scarlet 6d.

HARDY BORDER PLANTS OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, TWO 5s. TEST COLLECTIONS. TWELVE HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS FOR CUTTING. (The figures refer to the height of the plants in feet.)

White Achillea The Pearl; 2, Feltham Blue Aster; 4, Blue King Iris; 5, Bella Donna Delphinium; 2, Phlox Selma; 3, pink; Golden Columbine; 2, Crimson Pyrethrum; 1, Double Pink Pyrethrum; 1, Blue Sea Holly; 2, Giant White Marguerite; 2, Porcelain Blue Bellflower; 3, Scarlet Poppy; 3.

TWELVE HARDY PLANTS FOR DISPLAY.

Hybrid Columbine, 2; Scarlet Phlox, 3; Heath-flowered Michaelmas Daisy, Ophir, 3; Lilac; White Marguerite, 2; Blue Delphinium, Ermine, 4; Golden Marguerite, 2; Crimson Pyrethrum, 1; Blue Flag Iris, 2; White Lupin, 4; General Bee Hardy Mimulus or Musk, 1; Dwarf Yellow Helianthus, 2; Lavender Catmint, 1. Three of each of the above for 10s. Any one plant 6d. Three of a kind 1s.

YOU ARE INVITED TO WRITE TO BEES FOR ADVICE.

Is it a matter of garden design? Bees Ltd. will be glad to co-operate with you to make the most AND THE BEST of the space at your disposal. If you want a selection of Plants, Roses, or Seeds for particular purposes or positions, you can rely on the advice, which will be freely given.

Don't forget to send for a Rose, Plant, or Seed Catalogue. They are each copiously illustrated and many of the flowers are shown in all the beauty of their Natural Colours. All Bees' Seeds are made up in Penny Packets.

BEES LTD., 175W, MILL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PLANTS for Spring bedding.—Wallflowers, Silene, Forget-me-nots, &c.; Alpine plants; boxes of cut flowers, Carnations, Lilies, Violets, Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths, from 1s. 6d. Pruning of fruit trees and roses; also advisory work undertaken. Vacancy for student. For terms apply to Miss C. M. Dixon, Elmcroft Nurseries, Edenbridge, Kent.

REFINED PINK SWEET PEAS, Evelyn R. Hamus, Creamy Pink, Krillisa transparent Pink, Roman, Royal Salmon Pink, 4s. per packet of 25 seeds.—Adams, Knightsbridge, Devon.

MOTOR

MISS A. PRESTON teaches Motor-Driving; officially recommended by the R.A.C. "Running repairs," country pupils.—2, St. Mary Abbots Place, Kensington.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

DE VALLOISE, 18, Berners Street.—Modes, Millinery; Day and Evening Gowns from 13s.; renovations a speciality; ladies' own materials made up.

FRENCH BLOUSES.—Exclusive style, handmade; from 11s. Ladies waited on. Recommended by members of W.S.P.U.—Miss Simpson, 119, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.

MAISON MODERNE.—High-class French dressmaking and tailoring. Expert French cutters and fitters direct from Paris. Special low charges for first order as an inducement. Afternoon dress, 23s. 6d. Tailor-made gown, 23 13s. 6d. Ladies' material made up from 22s. 6d. Blouse, 10s. 6d. Ladies' material made up. Orders by correspondence carefully attended to.—70, Fulham Road, S.W. Telephone, 5174 Kensington.

MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS, Mora Puckle, 389, Oxford Street (opposite "Times" Book Club). Embroidered dresses, coats, and djibbans, evening dresses, tailor-made coats and skirts. Prices moderate. Entrance Gilbert Street.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 31 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

BUSINESS, Etc.

BLUTHNER overstrung upright piano, perfect condition, great bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water. Ask your grocer or write, Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

HAIR SPECIALIST.—G. W. Beckett Chase, 8, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. Consultations by letter. Personally by appointment. Write for booklet of Hair Treatment. Telephone, 2996 Hampstead.

HANDSOME BREAKFAST CLOTHS.—Genuine Irish Cream Damask, with pretty Shamrock centre; 40ins. square; only 1s.; postage 3d. extra; extraordinary bargain. Irish linen catalogue free. Write.—HUTTON'S, 167, Larn, Ireland.

HARP, 23, Erard Upright Piano, £10. Broadwood Upright, £10. Buchstein Baby Grand, new last year, half maker's price. Mustel Organ, MORLEY, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.

If you wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

LADIES' LEFT-OFF CLOTHING purchased—Good prices given for parcels. Cash by return. Call personally by appointment.—Madame Georgina, 62, East Street, Baker Street, W.

PEACH'S CURTAINS.—Send for New List of "Ideal Home Decorations." Post Free. Curtains, Caseement Fabrics, Nets, Muslins, House-hold Linens, Lace, Hosiery, Direct from the Looms. Maker's prices. Write now.—S. PEACH and SONS, 230, The Looms, Nottingham.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, ladies' gents' suits, children's clothing, boots, carpets, curtains, surplus furnishings of every description wanted to buy. All parcels cash by return of post.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Baby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Telephone: 1733 Central.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—High-class stationery, book-binding, printing, and relief stamping; choice selection of artistic postcards.—A. E. Jarvis, 10, Holland Street, Kensington.

TO ARTISTS.—Hand-carved and Gilded Frames.—Frames for water-colours a speciality. Orders now taken for the spring exhibitions.—Miss Levy, 64, Belsize Road, Hampstead. Near Swiss Cottage Station.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

CAFE

WHEN in Edinburgh visit the New Café (Vegetarian), 3, St. Andrew Square (one minute off Princes Street). The daintiest café in city; owned, managed, and worked by women. Livable wages paid to all. Suffragists, please support.

(Classified advertisements continued on page 389)

VOTES FOR WOMEN

DERRY & TOMS
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.

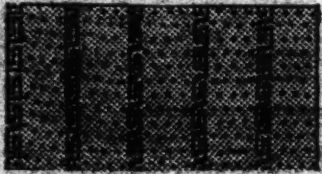
SALE CURTAINS & WINDOW NETS HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND FURNISHING FABRICS MONDAY NEXT FOR 2 WEEKS.

For magnitude of Stocks, liberality in prices, variety and reliability of Goods this Sale stands supreme. Our Catalogue is fully representative, comprising 52 pages of some hundreds of illustrated Bargains of an altogether exceptional character. It shows how to buy 30/- worth of Sale Goods for 20/- A postcard, mentioning this paper, will secure this valuable book by return of post.

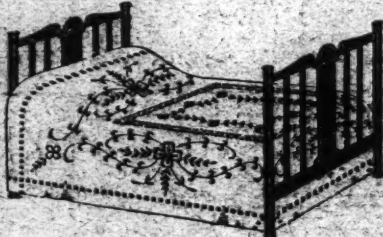


ODD DAMASK CLOTHS. Sold at these remarkable Prices only because they are odd.

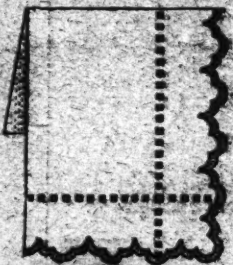
2 x 2	2 x 2 1/2	2 x 3
4/11	5/11	6/11
6/11	7/11	8/11
8/11	10/11	12/11



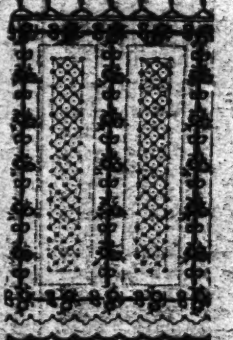
Brindisi. Very Strong Pin Spot gold, Net. Greek Key strips. Usually 1/3. Sale 1/3 3/4. 9/11 dozen yds.



Mayo. 60 only. Pure Irish Linen Embroidered Bedspreads. Double Bed Size only. 90 x 100 in. Us. 1/2 2/3. Sale 1/3 3/4 each.



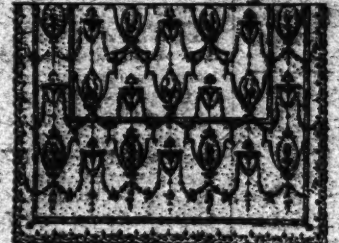
Tillyburn. Irish Snow-white. Scalloped Border. H.S. Pillow Case. 20 x 30 only. Cotton 2/6. Sale 1/6 1/2. Linen 3/11. 2/6 1/2.



Aberdour. New style. Frothy Panel Short-Curtain Net. White and Ivory. 19 in. Us. 1/1 1/2. Sale 1/3 3/4. 29 in. 1/4 1/2. 9/2.



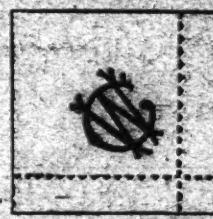
SALE OF COTTON SHEETS. Huge Purchase of Cotton Sheets. 4,000 pairs in Hemstitched, Plain Hemmed, or Twill. Mostly 10/11 and 12/11 per pair. For this Sale 8/11 per pair (Single or Double Bed Same Price).



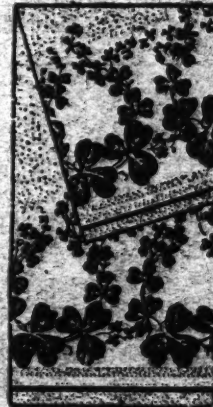
No. 226. One of the Curtain Bargains. Artistic, strong, unbreakable Net Curtains. 60 x 3 yds. 10/6. Sale 6/11 per pair (Ivory only). 20 other designs at this price.



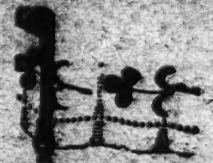
Blossoms. One of our Famous Grottoe Bargains. Elm, wild, well-covered with Flowers. Usually 1/3 3/4 yd. Sale 8/11 yd. Five Colours. Patterns willingly sent (returnable). We hold one of the Best-stocked Stocks of Curtains in the country from 8/11 to 4/11 yd.



Belfast. 500 doz. very fine Pure Irish Linen Snow White (Ladies' 12 x 12). 1/2 in. hem. Monogram Initial Handkerchiefs. Usually 12/11 dozen. Sale price 6/9 doz., or 6 for 3/11, post free. 50 different monograms stocked.



Antrim. Best value in the sale. 97 odd doz. 22 x 42 Pure Irish Linen Face Towels (6 designs). 1/11 & 2/6 each. Sale price, 1/6 1/2; 6 for 8/11.



Job Purchase of 200 pieces of Irish Bedspreads and Linen. 22 in. x 42 in. Red Valence. (No. 1) Bedspread. Us. 1/3 3/4. Sale 1/3 3/4. White Valence of 200 pieces. Us. 1/3 3/4. Sale 1/3 3/4. 2/6 yd., and see the others.

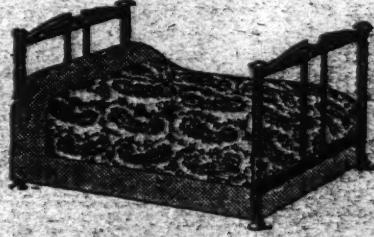
Special offer of Job White Quilts. 30 per cent Reduction. Single Bed size, usually 9/11, 11/9, 17/6 each. Sale 6/9, 8/9, 10/9 each. Double Bed, usually 12/11, 14/11, 21/9 each. Sale 9/7, 12/2, 16/4 each.

Old Fashioned White Dimity Quilts. half the weight of Quilts. Single Bed, usually 7/6, Sale 4/3 each. Double, usually 8/11, Sale 5/10 each.

40 White Honeycomb Quilts. Single Bed, usually 4/11 and 6/6 each; Sale 4/3 and 5/3 each. Double Bed, usually 6/11 and 9/11 each; Sale 5/8 and 7/7 each.



SUNBATH CASEMENT CLOTH. 5,000 yards of Derry and Toms Famous Sunbath Fadeless Casement Cloth. 3 1/2 in. Sale 8/11, 7/6. 50 in. Sale 1/3 3/4 (every yard Replaced that fades). Book of Patterns willingly sent (returnable).



Persia. About 60 Persian Design Quilted Bordered Washing Spreads. Single Bed. Usually 8/11. Sale 4/11 each. Double Bed. 8/11. 6/11. Borders are Blue, Pink, Green.

CLASSIFIED.—Continued. ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free. Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 3507. Paddington.

ELECTROLYSIS, FACE MASSAGE, MENT. Special terms to trained Nurses. Skilful instruction given and certificates granted. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Address: Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire Street, Great Portland Street, W.

ELECTROLYSIS. Superfluous hair permanently removed without mark or scar; a complete cure in every case is absolutely guaranteed. Miss Thompson, 186, Regent Street, London.

HAIR DESTROYER. James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 8d., 2s. 9d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 288, Chiswick Road, London, N.

LAUNDRY.

LADIES' and Children's Linen carefully washed and daintily finished by Beaven's Laundry, 90, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. A trial solicited. Personal management.

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY. 3 and 5, Bloomfield Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. After a meeting held on our premises and addressed by Mrs. Smithwick, all our employees signed a petition for release of Mrs. Paikhorat. M. Purdy, Manageress. Phone: 494 Chiswick.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY. 55, Stratford Road, South Acton, W. undertake Family Work only. Linens washed in distilled water; open air drying ground; highest class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

MISCELLANEOUS

A GRAND JIU-JITSU DISPLAY will be given on March 8th, at 8 p.m., at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, W. Full particulars at Golden Square, W.

CLASSES FOR HEALTH and how to keep young.—Apply for terms to Honora Denis, 217, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

NERVE, MENTAL, or CHRONIC cases received by certificated nurse (formerly Virginia Water Sanatorium). Apply, first instance, Mrs. Russell, c/o 81, Old Church Road, Bournemouth.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

CHOICEST WILTSHIRE BACON (guaranteed genuine) direct from our factory. Sides 56-70 lbs. 10d; per lb. unsmoked, 10d; smoked, Half, sides supplied. Mail paid. FitzGerald and Co., 55, Queen Street, Bristol.

GIVE THE FISHERMEN A CHANCE. FRESH FISH, 5lb, 2s.; 8lb, 2s. 6d.; 10lb, 3s.; cleaned; carriage paid; lists free.—The Fishermen's Syndicate, No. 5, Pontoon, Grimsby.

VOL. VI. OF VOTES FOR WOMEN

(October 1912—September 1913, with Index)
Bound in the Colours.

Price 10/6.
Post free 11/6.

From the Publisher,
4-7, Red Lion Court,
Llist Street, E.C.

HAYFORD'S GLOVE STORES

WHITE KID, PULL-ON UTILITY GLOVES
3 pairs 7/3 2/6 13/11
SLOANE STREET, S.W.

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FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS.

HARTFORD & SONS
5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashions; hats.

Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.; 65, Roslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

William CLARKE & SON,

41, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.

COAL.

Shelstone	22/6	Donner Nuts	22/6
Best Household	27/6	Large Kitchen	22/6
Special House	28/6	Store Coal	22/6
Best Nuts	28/6	Anthracite Nuts	22/6

Coke per Chaldron, 12s.
Telephones: 3595, 1932 and 2713 North, 555, Paddington, W.

ISHINGTON DENTAL SURGERY,

50, Upper Street, London, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon.
MR. FREDK. A. BUCHNER, Assistant Dental Surgeon.
Established 35 years.

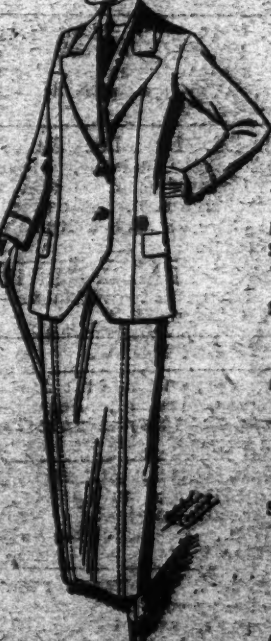
Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 2, by a Qualified Medical Man. FEE 7s. 6d.
A record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

The Best Artificial Teeth from 5s.
Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Tel. No. 6349.
Central. No Show cases open.

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Mr. DOUGLAS MANLEY.
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Suits Cost 11/6-12/6.

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Coat and Skirt in Navy of fitting pattern, Serge, made to measure, Medals or Self-made. Two Guineas.
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